INSURANCE.
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The Bombay Chronicle

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Indian merchants can give effect to this by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 195- BOMBAY THURSDAY AUGUST 2 1928 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
4 Aug.	Rawalpindi* ..	All vessels now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	16,619
11 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
18 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
25 „	Malwa ..		10,953
1 Sep.	Rajputana* ..		16,568
8 „	Mantua ..		10,946
15 „	Naldera* ..		16,088
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind .		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x ..		16,572
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
17 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,601
8 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa * ..		10,953
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,088
12 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 „	Morea * ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaiser-i-Hind		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi		16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,088

All sailin s are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES —

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1928.		
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
on Dec.	Domala ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about		
2nd Aug. P.M.	Naldera ..	Colombo, Straits and China
17th „	†Mirzapore ..	Straits, China & Japan.
16th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
30th „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
13th Sept.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
27th „	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
11th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
8th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.

†Does not carry passengers.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Awa Maru ..	6028	4 Aug.	18 „
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	....	@22 „
*Seiyo Maru ..	6550	16 Aug.	30 „
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	....	@5 Sept.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 Aug.	12 „
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@19 „
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	15 Sept.	28 „
Haruna Maru ..	10500	....	@3 Oct.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Sept.	14 „
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@17 Oct.

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	23 Aug.	10 Sept.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	6 Sept.	23 „
Hakone Maru ..	10500	20 „	7 Oct.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Korea Maru ..	20000	4 Sept.	11 Sept.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	18 „	25 „

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
'Phone No. 20279, 23738,
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
*Tacoma Maru ..	18th July	26th July
Indus Maru ..	28th „	5ht Aug.
Borneo Maru ..	9th Aug.	21st „
Honolulu Maru ..	23rd „	4th Sept.
Sumatra Maru ..	9th Sept.	21st „
Celebes Maru ..	23rd „	2nd Oct.

* Passenger Steamer.

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
2nd Aug.	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi
8th „	Bankura ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
15th „	Karapara ..	East and South Africa
29th „	Khandalla ..	East and South Africa
12th Sept.	Karoa ..	East and South Africa
19th „	Ellora ..	Mombasa.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local Passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

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ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CHAITANYA TO VIVEKANANDA

SKETCHES OF THE LIVES & TEACHINGS OF SHRI CHAITANYA, SANKARA DEVA, HARIDAS, RAMAPRASAD, RAMAKRISHNA PARAMAHAMSA & SWAMI VIVEKANANDA.

In this book are presented five sketches of six saints, five Bengali and one Assamese Both in their individual character and teaching and in their historic setting, they differ widely one from the other..... Yet it is the ancient philosophy of the Hindus that finds varied utterance in the discourses of Chaitanya, the poems of Ramprasad, the sayings of Ramakrishna Paramahamsa and the missionary speeches of Vivekananda.

We have in these sketches tried to give not only a detailed biography of the saints and teachers but also a succinct account of the Philosophy and religion which each of them taught or propounded. The details of their life even in the case of those removed from us by centuries, are happily preserved to us in native chronicles of exceptional value. We have drawn on them and unfolded in the usual biographical manner, the various stages of their lives, their doings, the religious and social reforms they effected and the missions or sects, if any, which they founded. These lives are full of interest for the student of religion as they shed the most powerful light on the journey of the soul its upward ascent as exemplified in some of the most gifted types of religious men known to India or even outside it. In describing the teachings of the various saints, their special and historic versions of the Hindu faith, we have throughout drawn on the utterances and poems as the case may be, or of the individual saints themselves. Those utterances and poems have a unique individual value and give us wonderful glimpses with the inner life of the saints in a manner which mere biographical details cannot reveal. But apart from their intrinsic merit as revealing the inner life and perfection of the saints, they also serve to put forth in fresh and undying language the great truths of the Hindu Religion, conceived though they be in Vaishnava, Sakta or Vedantic modes of thought and utterance. With illustrations.

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(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)
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NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

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Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMEALONG'.
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THOSE

Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

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Published in honour of the visit of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Irwin to South India and containing 2 colour plates and a map with about 250 Half-Tone illustrations.

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Published under the distinguished patronage of Sreeman S. SRINIVASA AIYANGAR, Avl., M.L.A., President, Indian National Congress, Gauhati 1926, contains the Portraits of all the Presidents of the Indian National Congress and that of the numerous congressmen throughout India, past and present, together with illustrations of the views, Buildings, Forts, etc., covering a range of 420 half tone illustrations with a 4 colour cover design of "Mother India."

Price per copy Rs. 5. (postage extra.)

THE INDIAN ALBUM PUBLISHING COMPANY,
4, Narasinpuram Street, Mount Road, MADRAS.

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Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Railway Fare PAID. Appiy for Prospectus and Forms enclosing 2 annas stamps. ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, DELHI
A R1071

WANTED—A B. A. with PHYSICS and CHEMISTRY or a B. Sc. strong in Mathematics for the Radhanpur High School. Apply at once with testimonials stating the minimum salary expected to the HEAD MASTER, Radhanpur High School, Radhanpur (via. Patan.) Selected candidate must be prepared to join his duty by the end of August 1928.
A 30837

WANTED—(1) Qualified HEAD CLERK ACCOUNTANT (knowing Marathi) having experience of work in Limited Company, (2) TRAVELLING INSPECTOR for Upcountry Branch Offices, in Bombay and Madras Presidencies, C. P. & Berars. Pay according to qualifications for both posts from Rs. 100 to 150/- p. m. Applicants will have to furnish securities. Apply upto 5th August 1928, enclosing copies of testimonials and references to Box No. 2169 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1073

1. Post ELECTRICAL ENGINEER (In charge of entire Electrical and Mechanical installations)

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Will be guided in all matters of leave travelling allowance, security, pensions etc. by State Rules.

Apply with photograph and copies of certificates, (which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered). to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to H. H. Shri Rewai Maharaj Dev, ALWAR.
20766

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A MAHOMEDAN GRADUATE for an up-country High School. A Sportsman and a Scoutmaster preferred. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 2171, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 30861

WANTED—HINDU LADY TEACHERS A graduate with mathematics. An educated musician. A Boarding House Matron. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to the Manager, Mahadevi Kanya Pathshala, Dehra Dun U. P.
30836

WANTED—ENGINEER expert in Oil Engines Ruston, Tengis, and Diesel. Apply with copies of testimonials, c/o. Post Box 489, Bombay.
A 30853

WANTED—For an upscountry MUSLIM HIGH SCHOOL, a MAHOMEDAN SUPERINTENDENT. One having sound previous experience need apply with testimonials. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 2170, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 30860

LOANS.

5000/—Rupees Cash Loan without interest for ten years, to be granted on 31st October 1928. Enlistment till 30th September. For particulars and result of 31st July 1928, enclose Two Annas Stamps. BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD. Bombay 2.
R R1085

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A GINNING FACTORY ON LEASE—A Golden opportunity for Cotton Dealers—A Ginning Factory, containing 59 ginning machines, 3 Steam Engines, a Nysmuth Wilson's Press, six Rice Hullers, and two Atta Chakies, at Nankana Sahib, N. W. Ry., will be given on lease for the coming year 1928-29. For full particulars please apply to:—S. S. DHARM SINGH, (Trustee Guru Nanak Vidya, Bhandar,) New Delhi.
T 30839

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SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

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Tel. No. 21934.

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GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
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4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Moffusil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE PEARL MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company held on the 31st day of July, 1928 a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 31st March, 1928, at the rate of Rs. 15 per share (free of Income Tax) has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 13th day of August, 1928, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) on WEEK DAYS and between 11-30 a.m. and 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) on SATURDAYS, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 21st day of July, 1928.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LIMITED,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 31st July, 1928.
30834

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company held on the 31st day of July, 1928 a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 31st March 1928, at the rate of Rs. 25 per share (free of Income Tax) has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 13th day of August, 1928, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) on WEEK DAYS and between 11-30 a.m. and 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) on SATURDAYS, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 21st day of July, 1928.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LIMITED,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 31st July, 1928.
30853

THE EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company held on the 31st day of July, 1928 a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 31st March, 1928, at the rate of Rs. 7-8-0 per share (free of Income Tax) has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 13th day of August, 1928, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) on WEEK DAYS and between 11-30 a.m. and 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) on SATURDAYS, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 21st day of July, 1928.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LIMITED,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 31st July, 1928.
30856

THE CRESCENT MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company held on the 31st day of July, 1928 a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 31st March, 1928, at the rate of Rs. 3 per share (free of Income Tax) has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 13th day of August, 1928, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) on WEEK DAYS and between 11-30 a.m. and 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) on SATURDAYS, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 21st day of July, 1928.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LIMITED,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 31st July, 1928.
30857

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE ELPHINSTONE SPG & WG. MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office at the Company, E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, on THURSDAY, the 2nd August, 1928, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts upto 31st March, 1928.
(2) To appoint two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
(3) To confirm the appointment of a Director, who retires under Article 113 of the Company's Articles of Association but is eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 26th July, 1928, to THURSDAY, the 2nd August, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
E. D. SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th July, 1928.
30790

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE AMBAJI TARANGA LIGHT RAILWAY CO. LTD. (In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by a letter, dated 23-7-28 an offer has been made to the Liquidator by one Baboorao Narayan Vinod for purchase on certain terms and conditions contained therein of the right, title and interest of the Company in the Judgment and Decree passed on 19-12-1924 against Lallubhai Chhaganlal Doshi for Rs. 36,317-12-0 together with costs and interest till payment and in the indenture of Mortgage executed by the said Lallubhai Chhaganlal Doshi on the 21st day of August, 1926, in favour of the Liquidator in respect of his six 40' Spans, lying at the Varetha Station Yard and Mortgaged to the Liquidator as a Collateral Security for the said Decretal amount.

An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will therefore be held at the Office of the Company at 315, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on the 9th day of August, 1928, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), for considering the offer contained in the aforesaid letter and passing the necessary resolution on the subject and on any other matter which may be brought by the Liquidator. If there will be no quorum, the Meeting will be adjourned to the same day and time and place a week after i.e. on THURSDAY, the 16th August, 1928.

For The Ambaji Taranga Lt. Ry. Co., Ltd.,
in Vol. Liquidation.
G. K. DALAL,
Liquidator.
Bombay, dated this 1st day of August, 1928.
30862

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF BEARING PLATES ROLLED STEEL FOR 90 LBS. R. F. F. RAILS.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of the abovementioned material.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with drawing and conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 3 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed, "Tender for the supply of Bearing Plates Rolled steel". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 19th September 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
30th July, 1928.
30844

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Directors have declared arrears of dividends on Preference Shares for 1923-24 and 1924-25, at the rate of 6-1/2 per cent. per annum. They have been made payable to those holders of Preference Shares whose names stand in the Register of the Company on the 15th August, 1928.

Shareholders will kindly notify any change of address.

Dividend Warrants will be posted after the 28th of August and dividends are payable at the registered Office of the Company, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on and after 1st September, 1928.

Notice is also given that the PREFERENCE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from the 15th August to the 22nd August, 1928, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Managing Agents.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

PRIVATE CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION AND PRAVESHIKA EXAMINATIONS, 1929.

The Admission and Praveshika Examinations of the Benares Hindu University will commence on the 13th of March, 1929. Private candidates must send in their application-forms duly signed and certified and the examination-fee on or before the 13th of September, 1928.

SYAMA CHARAN DE, M.A.
Registrar.
Benares,
The 13th of July, 1928.
30761.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1136 of 1928.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint Presented and filed on 28th day of May, 1928

Messrs. VADILAL CHUNILAL, a firm, carrying on business in the Bullion Exchange Hall Khara Kuwa, without the Fort .. Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) NARANDAS KIKABHAI, (2) NARSIBHAI HARKISSONDAS and MAGANLAL HARGOWANDAS, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at North Brook St., Kalbadevi and Kalbadevi respectively, outside the Fort in Bombay ..... Defendants.

Please note that the Plaintiffs have filed the above suit in this Court against you to recover Rs. 1,314-0-6 with interest on Rs. 1,201 at 6 per cent. from 26th October, 1927, till judgment costs and interest, and has fixed the 15th day of August, 1928, at quarter-past eleven o'clock (S. T.) in the forenoon, for hearing and final disposal when you are Summoned to appear in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney with all papers, witnesses, etc., and please note that in default the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 1st day of June, 1928.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,
For Ag. Prothonotary.

(Sd.) Messrs. KANGA AND CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
30863

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AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT BELLASIS ROAD, TARDEO.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 10th May, 1924, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SATURDAY, the 18th instant sell by Public Auction, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of land or ground of the leasehold tenure with the building standing thereon situate at Bellasis Road, Tardeo, admeasuring about 341 sq. yards bearing Collector's Old No. 18, New No. 16449, Old Survey No. 105, New Survey No. 2A/7017, Cadastral Survey No. 319 Tardeo Division and Assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 3842 (1), Street No. 3 and bounded on the North by Bellasis Road, on the South by the property hereinafter secondly described, on the East by Government ground and on the West by the property of Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of Foras land or ground with the building standing thereon situate at Bellasis Road, Tardeo, admeasuring about 1759 sq. yards bearing Collector's Old No. 65-97 New No. 13566 Old Survey No. 105, New Survey No. 3/7017, Cadastral Survey No. 319 Tardeo Division and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 3842(2) Street No. 3A and bounded on the North by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on the South by the property of the Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Co., Ltd., on the East by the property of the late Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart., (1st Baronet of that name) and on the West by the property of the Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT PORTUGUESE CHURCH ROAD, DADAR WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Mulji Bradhan & Pereira, Attorneys for Mr. Sunderrao Dinanath Navalkar and Mr. Bholanath Sunderrao Navalkar the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Parshram Pandurang Mhatre Jairam Parshram Mhatre and Ramkrishna Parshram Mhatre, last three being minors under the age of eighteen years by their father and Natural Guardian the Said Parshram Bandurang Mhatre and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 9th day of August 1927 and made between the said mortgagors of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immoveable Proporty on THURSDAY, the 16th August 1928, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or buildings Standing thereon situate lying and being at Portuguese Church Road Dadar outside the Fort of Bombay Containing by admeasurement 1457-1/2 (half) Square yards or thereabouts and forming portion of Collector's old No. 451 New No. 4241 New Survey No. 1/1471 and bearing Cadastral survey No. 140 of Mahim Division and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of one Atmaram Yadeo Patil on or towards the west by the New Municipal Road Known as Deslisle Road extension and Tulsi Pipe line on or towards the North by the property of Sadanand Pandurang Mhatre given, to him under the Consent Decree dated 9th August 1927 and on or towards the south partly by the property of one Andrade Pinto and partly by the property of the Bombay Municipality and the Buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under G. ward No. 4333 (1) 4333 (3) 4333 (5) and 4333 (7) and Street Nos. 693, 693 B 693 D, and 693 F and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the said Mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Mulji Pradhan & Pereira Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at Examiner Building Meadows Street Fort or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

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AMUSEMENTS.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.
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ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
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LEW CODY AND MARY CARR
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Year's Greatest Dramatic Spectacle!
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Featuring the Unforgettable Hero of "BEAU GESTE".
RONALD COLMAN
Supported by the Dazzling Hungarian
VILMA BANKY
Faithfully depicting the Struggles of a Courageous Band of Men who fought and suffered in the cause of Humanity and turned Desert Wastes into a Fertile Kingdom!

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THE WEATHER

DEPRESSION AT HEAD OF BAY

ARABIAN SEA CURRENT STRENGTHENS

POONA, Aug. 1.

Yesterday's unsettled conditions have developed into a depression at the head of the Bay of Bengal and the Monsoon has been vigorous in Burma, Bengal and Orissa. The Arabian Sea current has strengthened along the West Coast and is again extending into inland.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Konkan and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, the Punjab Hills, Coorg and Madras Deccan.

A few falls have occurred in Assam, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Central Provinces, Gujarat, Southeast Deccan and Madras Southeast.

Chief amounts are:—Tavoy five inches; Diamond Island and Kyaukpyu four; Mergui, Rangoon and Bhamo two; Victoria Point, and Bassein one and a half; Dinajpur and Sandheads three; Gauhati two; Jalpaiguri one and a half; Jessore; Hukitala and Darbhanga one; Narayanganj and Balasore three quarters; Chalbasa a quarter; Dalhousie three; Pachmarhi a half; Mercara two; Karwar and Mangalore one; Belgaum and Calicut a half and Madras and Kurnool a quarter.

Forecast:—An increase in South Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur and along the West Coast and an extension in the Central Provinces and Deccan.

Heavy Rainfall Warning:—Rainfall is likely to be moderately heavy in Southwest Bengal, Orissa and Chota Nagpur during the next forty-eight hours.

INDIAN DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs., Tuesday, the 31st of July 1928, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Conditions remains unsettled in the north Bay of Bengal of the Arakan coast. The monsoon has strengthened further in south Burma and extended in northeast India but continues to be weak over the rest of the country.

Forecast.—An extension of rain in the Gangetic plain.

Burma, including the Bay Islands.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Lower Burma; Port Blair has had 0.2", Mergui 6.8", Tavoy 6.5", Diamond Island 3.5", Amherst 1.4", Bassein 1.5", Victoria Point 1.1" and Rangoon 1.0". Skies are overcast in Pegu and Tenasserim, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally in defect in north Burma.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam and Bihar, and local in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, while a few falls have occurred in Bengal; Jalpaiguri has had 3.9", Darbhanga 3.7", Dibruarh 1.3", Sibsagar 1.5", Cherrapunji 1.4", Silchar 1.1", Ranchi 0.8" and Sambalpur 0.4". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Assam and southeast Bengal, and overcast in the rest of the division. Humidity is locally in defect in north Assam.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Rain has fallen locally in Central India West and at a few stations in the United Provinces and the Central Provinces; Gorakhpur has had 0.2" and Mussooree, Pachmarhi and Dehra Dun 0.3" each. Skies are heavily clouded in the United Provinces and the north of the Central Provinces, and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the south of the Central Provinces and parts of the west United Provinces. Maximum temperature was above normal in Berar.

Northwest India.—Local rain has occurred in the Punjab hills and Gujarat; Bhavnagar has had 1.8", Murree 0.7" and Dalhousie and Mount Abu 0.2" each. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Kashmir, the east Punjab, Rajputana and Gujarat, and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the North-West Frontier Province and the north Punjab. Maximum temperature was above normal in the North-West Frontier Province and below it in Rajputana. The highest temperature recorded in the division yesterday was 111 deg. at Peshawar and Dalhandin.

The Peninsula.—There has been nearly general rain in the Konkan and Malabar, and local rain in Coorg, with a few falls in the Bombay Deccan; Ratnagiri has had 1.0", Belgaum 0.7", Karwar 0.5", Mercara 0.6" and Marmagao and Cochin 0.3" each. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the western half of the division, and lightly to moderately clouded in the eastern half. Humidity is in defect along the north Madras coast and in south Hyderabad. Maximum temperature was above normal in Hyderabad South and the Madras Coast North. The thermometer rose yesterday afternoon to 102 deg. at Madras.

Special reports of heavy rainfall.—July 29th, Khujner (Bhopal) 7.5" and Pasighat (Dibrugarh) 7.4"; July 31st, Sudden (Bengal) and Mekliganj (Bengal) 6.5" and 5.2" respectively.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Bombay, Aug. 1.

General Remarks:—The monsoon has strengthened along the west coast and is again extending inland. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan and Malabar, and local in the Madras Deccan, while a few falls have occurred in the Central Provinces, Gujarat, the Deccan and Madras Southeast. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded except in the Punjab, Sind and Baluchistan, where they are clear. The air is drier than usual in the east and north Punjab, and parts of the west United Provinces, the Central Provinces and the north Madras Coast. Temperatures were above normal in the northeast Punjab and along the east coast of the Peninsula. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 108 deg. at Jacobabad.

Forecast:—An increase along the west coast, and an extension in the Central Provinces and the Deccan.

RAINFALL RECORDED AT 8 HRS.

Station	Rainfall past 24 hours. Ins.
Mount Abu	... 0.10
Deesa	... 0.05
Surat	... 0.10
Bhavnagar	... 0.10
Ahmedabad	... 0.07
Indore	... 0.06
Akola	... 0.04
Hoshangabad	... 0.13
Chanda	... 0.08
Ratnagiri	... 0.65
Marmugao	... 0.52
Karwar	... 1.06
Poona	... 0.07
Belgaum	... 0.41
Aurangabad	... 0.08
Mangalore	... 0.92
Calicut	... 0.43
Cochin	... 0.62
Madras	... 0.23
Colombo	... 0.01

BOMBAY.

Local Rainfall recorded at 8 hrs.:—

	Ins.
Colaba Observatory	... 0.10
Colaba Observatory total from 1st June to date	... 58.74 (15.61 ins. above normal)
St. George's Hospital	... 0.15
J. J. Hospital	... 0.17

Maximum temperature 85 deg. (1 deg. above normal).
Minimum temperature 78 deg. (2 deg. above normal).

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, Aug. 1.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 1st Aug. 1928, Colaba Point 0.10, Fort 0.15, J. J. Hospital 0.17. Total since 1st June to date, Colaba Point 58.74, Fort 72.82, J. J. Hospital 57.45; Total for the corresponding period of 1927, Colaba Point 49.76, Fort 59.20, J. J. Hospital 48.47; Total for the corresponding period of 1926, Colaba Point 37.61, Fort 54.22, J. J. Hospital 46.87.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, Aug. 1.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 1st August, 1928:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at a.m. 29.682 inches .019 below normal.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.631 inches .011 below normal.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.023 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.9 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.7 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.5 degrees 0.6 above normal.

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.8 degrees 1.7 above normal.

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 82 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 80 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W. S. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 2.6 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 219 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 40 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 9.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.10 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.10 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 58.75 inches

Weather Remarks.—Squally.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, July 31.

Demand Bills 485.31

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 31.

Smoked Sheet, Standard lb, Spot sellers 0 9 3-8

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, July 31.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality) Spot 17 1-8

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 31.

Silver—Bazaars bought. China Banks sold. Market steady.

Spot	27 3-8
Forward	27 3-8

GOLD.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. 84-11 1-2

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 31.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton, July-Aug. shipment, sellers £15 13-9

Castorseed, Bombay, ton, July-Aug. shipment Continent sellers £17-12-6

Rapeseed Toria, ton, July-Aug. shipment sellers £18-17-6

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug. 1.

In-full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	37	306,466	314,317
Central India	99	298,479	309,345
Barsi & Nagar	5	318,810	203,345
Hyderabad-Gaorani		118,290	69,051
Berar		727,950	572,344
Central Provinces		307,812	229,755
Total Oomras	141	2,077,807	1,698,158
Dholera	27	378,469	210,515
N.-W. Provinces		64,757	58,400
Rajputana	118	55,407	61,193
Sind-Punjab		136,983	117,460
Broach		269,198	239,173
Coomta & Dharwar	78	141,901	135,772
Westerns-Northerns	163	51,669	71,429
Cocoanada		7	407
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		36,115	41,658
Persian	42	5,334	4,780
American		102,573	364,518
Egyptian and African		77,562	86,551
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		275	678
Total	569	3,398,057	3,090,692

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug. 1.

In-full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 26th July This year	Last year
Europe	3,064	753,934	375,062
Japan and China	2,323	1,271,515	1,443,171
Coast Ports		26,573	24,089
Up-country by Rail		101,394	162,023
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		27,808	23,651
Total	5,387	2,181,224	2,028,006

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 1.

	Ready Red leafy	Ready Average.
Bengal Superfine	315	.....
Bengal Fine	305	300
Bengal F.G.	290	285
Sind-Punjab Fine	310	300
Sind-Punjab F.G.	290	285
Wardha-Hingt Fine	355	345
Nagpur Fine	355	350
Yeotmal Fine	350	340
Arvi Fine	350	340
Amraoti Fine	340	315
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	335	310
Mulkapur Fine	325	300
Khandesh Fine	310	290/300
Muthia Fine	.....	.....
Muthia F.G.	260	250
Nanded/Purna F.G. G.S.	330	290
Purna F.G.G.S.	310	290
Parbhani/Sailu F.G. G.S.	.....	305
Indore/Ujjain Fine	320	300
Burwah Sanavad Fine	315/20	.....
Surat Fine	.....	.....
Broach Fine	370	....
Broach F.G.	.....	.....
Westerns M.G.	350	.....
Cambodia	420	.....
Miraj/Sangli	360	.....
Compta Good	365/70	....
Dholera	....	....
Kadi/Viramgam	....	....

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd).

Muktsar, July 30.

Wheat Ready	4 8 0 to 4 14 0
Wheat Assuj	.....4 11 0
Gram Ready	3 15 0 to 4 2 0
Gram Bhadon	..... 4 1 6
Gram Assuj	..... 4 2 6
Barley Ready	..... 3 2 0
Barley Assuj	..... 3 5 0
Rapeseed Ready	7 4 0 to 7 8 0
Rapeseed Bhadon	.....7 10 0
Gwara Ready	.....2 14 0
Cottonseeds Maghar	..... 3 7 0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 1.

Wheat	..... 1,457 cwts.
Linseed	..... 2,849 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	141 ,,
Gingellyseed	..... 616 ,,
Groundnuts	..... 5,283 ,,
Castorseed	..... 2,262 ,,
Rice	..... 2,235 ,,
Myrabollams	..... 697 ,,
Cottonseed	..... 5,449 ,,
Mowraseed	..... 3,830 ,,
Gram	..... 1,352 ,,
Joswar	..... 10,373 ,,
Barley	..... 100 ,,
Bajree	..... 1,365 ,,
Coal	..... 2,782 Tons

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug. 1.

Castorseeds September delivery opening Rs. 49/10; highest Rs. 49/11; lowest 48/15; closing Rs. 49/-.

Castorseeds May delivery opening Rs. 48/7, closing Rs. 48/-.

Cottonseeds January delivery opening Rs. 4/9; higest Rs. 4/9/3; closing Rs. 4/8/10-1/2.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery opening Rs. 56/5, closing Rs. 55/9/6.

COTTON SEASON 1927-28

WHAT WILL BE CARRY-OVER FIGURES?

WE GUESS THEM TO BE 4,766,000 BALES

Bombay, Aug. 1.

Yesterday at midnight American Cotton Season 1927-28 ended and as usual Colonel Hester, the Secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, will issue to-day the balance sheet. We give below our approximate figures:—

World's carry over on 1st Aug. 1927	7,238,000 Bales.
Ginned 1927 after July 31st	12,615,000 Bales.
Ginned prior to 31st July 1927	1,63,000 Bales.
Estimated City Crop	1,50,000 Bales.
Total Supply	20,166,000 Bales.
Estimated World's consumption 1927	15,400,000 Bales.
Expected carry-over on 1st Aug. 1928	4,766,000 Bales.

We shall issue an exhaustive summary of the statistics of American cotton crops for the last twenty years, in order to give the readers an idea of the possible average price next year.

WEEKLY BULLION REPORT.

We have received the following weekly Bullion Review from Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee dated Bombay 1st inst:—

Our Silver market shows a nett decline of 8 annas since we wrote our last Review. At the commencement of the week much activity prevailed in the market and the prices ruled steady on disquieting news from China, but later declined gradually on long liquidation, and Commission Houses, option-dealers and a prominent operator selling in consequence of easier advices from Shanghai. American Banks have generally remained sellers on advances while Chinese Banks were inactive. Owing to poor upcountry demand, prices for Ready and the first settlement are quoted at about the same rate. During the later part of the week, the volume of business was small as Shroffs and Commission Houses showed little interest in the market owing to narrow range. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 62-14 for the first settlement on the 27th instant and the lowest Rs. 62-3 on the 31st instant, the range for the week being Rs. 0-11.

PRIVATE CROP AND CONDITION REPORTS

JULY END 1928.

(1) Messrs. J. W. Jay and Co. estimate the condition of the growing crop 69.6 per cent. against 68.7 per cent. a month ago and against 74.7 per cent. last year, at this time indicating a crop of 1,40,07,000 Bales.

(2) The Wakins Bureau estimates the growing crop at 1,49,00,000 Bales against 71.1 per cent. indicating a crop of 1,45,00,000 Bales last year at this time.

(3) Miss Giles or Messrs. E. A. Pierce & Co. of New Orleans estimate the condition 70.3 per cent. indicating a crop of 15,110,000 Bales against 68.3 per cent. crop 12,900,000 Bales at the end of last, month and 73.4 per cent. condition indicating a crop of 14,525,000 Bales a year ago.

T. T. Shanghai on London is 0 3/16 lower than the last week; the highest price was 2-8 5/8 on the 27th instant and the lowest 2-8 1/4 on the 30th instant.

The London price is 0 1/8 lower. The market was quiet and steady with India being a moderate buyer while America generally a seller. China mostly bought for forward delivery while Continent sold on a small scale. The New York price is 59 1/4 cents i.e. 3/8 cent lower than the last week's closing. The highest price was 59 7/8 cents on the 27th instant and the lowest 59 1/4 cents on the 30th instant.

The prices for Gold have slightly declined owing to fresh arrivals and steadier local Exchange. Yesterday's closing rates were Rs. 21-7-3 for ready, Rs. 21-7-6 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-7-9 for the second settlement. London price has improved and closed at £4-4-11-1/2.

In absence of any large speculative interest in the local market and with the Foreign markets without any noticeable feature, the movement in our Silver market remains dull. For the present it seems to us that purchases round Rs. 61-8 and sales round Rs. 63-0 will probably prove profitable.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 31.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3 7-8 per cent.

Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3 1-2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4 9-32 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 4 7-16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4 3-4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5 1-4 per cent.

AMERICAN COTTON PRICES

RECORD OF AUGUST

At present stage, the growing American Cotton Crop, invariably gives no definite price tendency and prices fluctuate wildly owing to excessive speculative deals year after year. Following are the New York Cotton Exchange price records during the last 13 years.

	Aug 1	Aug. 31	Hi.	Lo.
1915—	9.26	9.85	9.90	9.19
1916—	13.30	16.26	16.26	13.30
1917—	24.78	21.92	26.07	21.84
1918—	25.81	34.50	35.25	25.81
1919—	34.95	31.54	34.95	30.05
1920—	31.70	27.13	32.14	25.98
1921—	12.89	16.05	16.57	12.78
1922—	22.30	22.45	22.95	20.08
1923—	22.41	25.05	25.05	22.25
1924—	27.92	24.64	28.35	24.40
1925—	24.10	21.94	24.14	21.94
1926—	17.74	17.88	17.88	16.20
1927—	18.58	22.47	23.33	17.23

From the above figures it can be seen that during the last thirteen years cotton prices during the month of August recorded very huge fluctuations. There are eight cases in which prices improved during the month of August and for five years show a decline.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Lewis & Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents.

Name	Latest Prices
Mirlar's Timber and Trading Co. Ord.	1 3 1-1/2
4-1/2 p.c. Loan 1950/55	93 12 6
Nundydroog Gold Co. Ord.	0 16 3
Anglo Burma Tin Co. Ord.	0 17 6
Attock Oil	1 6 10-1/2
Associated Portland Cement	1 3 1-1/2
Underground Electric Railways	1 5 9
Burma Corporation	0 13 10-1/2
Smia Viscosa	1 11 0
Beira Railways Co.	1 1 0
Calico Printers	1 10 0
Marconi International Marine	2 11 0
Rhodesian & General Asbestos	5 15 0
James Finlay Ord.	5 2 6
General Elec. Co. Ord.	1 18 6
Jokai Assam Tea Co. Ord.	6 1 0
West Rand Consolidiated Mines	9 12 6
Hudson's Bay Co. Ord.	5 13 9
Malayalam Plantations	1 13 1-1/2
British Burma Pets	0 7 0
Soudan Plantations	4 2 6
Vickers Ord	0 11 10-1/2
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 11 9

Market improving tendency.
Stock of Rubber in London—35,445 tons.

LINSEED.

London, July 31.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton, July-Aug. shipment nominal £17-16-3

Linseed, Calcutta, ton, Aug.-Sept. shipment sellers £17-17-6

Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F, ton, July-Aug. shipment sellers £15-13(9

Linseed, Bombay, ton, July-Aug. shipment nominal £18-7-6

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 31.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard. No. 25, C and F Calcutta.

Jan.-March per cwt. sellers 12 9 3-4

Oct.-Dec. per cwt. sellers 12 11 1-4

C and F Bombay,

Oct.-Dec. per cwt, sellers 12 10 1-4

C and F Karachi.

Oct.-Dec. per cwt, sellers 12-11

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, July 31.

T T Berlin on London 20.34

T T Amsterdam on London 12.08 1-8

T T Brussels on London 34.91

T T Madrid on London 29.51

T T Milan on London 92.83

T T Berne on London 25.23

T T Paris on London 124.07

T T London on Prague 163.87

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

INCREASED CROP ESTIMATES—FAVOURABLE WEATHER—BEARS AGGRESSIVE SELLERS—FUTURES 53 TO 44 POINTS LOWER.

New York, July 31.

The New York futures market opened at a decline of 20 points but improved 5 points on scattered buying. At this level increased private crop estimates influenced considerable selling pressure. The weather reports were also favourable and in the absence of any buying power, prices steadily suffered and closed at the lowest of the day at a decline of 53 points for October and 44 points for May option. Spot cotton prices were reduced by half a cent to 20.45c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled weak and closed at a decline of 48 to 47 points. Spot cotton prices declined 46 points to 20.35c.

Increased crop estimates and favourable weather are having its effect and bears are making the most of the situation. In this connection, often cables were received a week before that the long interest was well liquidated except some large accounts and Indian interest. We believe recent decline has well discounted increased private crop estimates of 15 million bales and although prices may go lower temporarily, we think it dangerous to follow the decline at present. Last year at this time prices were depressed under large crop estimates, but the decline was wiped out on the Bureau. Following daily fluctuations last year will show how the world was wrongly impressed before the Bureau:—

NEW YORK—JANUARY.

1927.		
28 July	19.22	plus .10
29 July	19.07	—.15
30 July	18.63	—.44
1 Aug.	18.58	—.05
2 Aug.	18.16	—.42
3 Aug.	17.23.	—.93
4 Aug.	17.79	plus .56
5 Aug.	17.44	—.35
6 Aug.	17.45	plus .01
8 Aug.	19.31	plus .86
9 Aug.	19.95	plus .64

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York January highest 20.27 at 10-21 a.m. Lowest 19.90 at about close.

New York October highest 20.54. Lowest 20-15.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York:—

Long liquidation and short selling anticipating Agricultural Bureau Report showing about 15,000,000 bales.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 31st ultimo as under:—

"Good weather; think that selling overdone. Rather buy."

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cables dated 31st July from their Liverpool friends:—

(1) "Decline caused by tendency to increase crop estimates."

(2) "Giles' condition 70.6 against last month 68.3 and last year 75.5."

Reuter:—"Market was weak on aggressive selling, stimulated by Bearish crop estimates and favourable weather."

Munds and Winslow:—"Think market near bottom, unless Government Report confirms private estimates, fifteen millions."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 31.

October	20.15—.53
December	19.97—.51
January	19.90—.52
March	19.19—.47
May	19.86—.44
Middling Spot	20.45—.50

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 31.

October	19.60—.48
January	19.50—.47
Middling Spot	20.33—.46

NEW YORK.

New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)

October	20.39
January	20.12
March	20.11
New York, Noon Call.	
October	20.34
January	20.08
March	20.08
New Orleans 9-30 a.m.	
October	19.84
January	19.71
March	19.71

NEW YORK COTTON—DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 31.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 10,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 1,000 bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 6,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL

FAVOURABLE WEATHER—LONG LIQUIDATION—INCREASED CROP ESTIMATES FEATURES 11 TO 70 POINTS LOWER—SALES 4,000 BALES.

Liverpool, July 31.

The Liverpool features market opened quiet at a decline of 1 point and recovered on scattered covering. Later on prices declined on long liquidation influenced by favourable weather and increased crop estimates. The market closed easy at a decline of 10 to 11 points with spot cotton 11 points lower at 11.47d. per lb. Spot Sales amounted to 4,000 Bales.

Empire features closed easy at a decline of 11 points and Egyptions closed at a sharp decline of 42 to 45 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Long Liquidation: not much buying. Weather map generally favourable. Some rains Georgia and Alabama.

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co.'s to-day's report status as under:—

Liverpool 9-30 a.m.—"Boll-weevil reports increasing; heavy rains Alabama. Forecast Central Belt cloudy balance of Entire Belt fair."

Liverpool 4-35 p.m.—"Miss Giles estimate 70.3 per cent. crop 15,110,000 Bales."

LATEST WEATHER OVER COTTON-BELT.

Liverpool, August 1, 9 a.m.

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"No rains slightly warmer, forcast entire belt generally fair."

We cabled our Liverpool friends yesterday as follows:—

(1) "Are you still in favour of the market?"

(2) "Do you think market has discounted crop of 14,500,000 Bales?"

and they reply as follows:—

"In consequence of crop improvement, trade bad, we are not bullish for the moment. Despite possible Boll-weevil damage later think on estimate of 14,500,000 Bales market will sell lower. Do not advise operating till after Bureau."

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Weak on selling on continued favourable weather and private crop estimates 15 million bales.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 31.

Scinde, Fully Good	8.05—.10
Scinde, Fine	8.30—.10
Scinde, Superfine	8.55—.10
Bengal, Good	7.80—.10
Bengal, Fully Godd	8.05—.10
Bengal, Fine	8.30—.10
Oomra, Good	8.35—.10
Oomra, Fully Good	8.65—.10
Oomra, Fine	8.95—.10
Broach, Fully Good	9.50—.10
Broach, Fine	9.75—.10
Broach, Superfine	10.10—.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

August	18.06—.45
September	18.36—.45
October	18.51—.45
November	18.51—.45
December	18.68—.43
January	18.66—.42
February	18.66—.42
March	18.77—.42
April	18.77—.42
May	18.82—.42
June	18.82—.42
July	18.82—.42
August	18.82—.42
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	19.45—.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, July 31. Opening	Closing
August		10.80—.10
September		10.76—.10
October	10.80	10.68—.11
November		10.57—.11
December		10.56—.12
January	10.71	10.58—.11
February		10.57—.11
March	10.70	10.58—.11
April		10.58—.10
May	10.69	10.58—.10
June		10.55—.10
July		10.52—.10
August		10.49—
Middling Spot		11.0[illegible]—.12

BOMBAY.

SHORT COVERING—TIRED LONG LIQUIDATION EASY LIVERPOOL—CLOSED WEAK—

Bombay, Aug. 1.

Following a sharp decline of 52 points in New York features, the local market opened at Rs. 387|- for Broach A.-M. delivery but recovered to Rs. 389|- on short covering. At this level there was considerable tired long liquidation and prices ruled easy. Liverpool opened easy at a decline of 15 points against an expectation of a decline of 12 points and rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach J.-A.	361	4	0
Broach A.-M.	385	12	0
Oomra D.-J.	351	4	0
Bengal D.-J.	311	4	0

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 1.

The forward market opened at Rs. 384|8 for Broach Apl|May delivery and declined to Rs. 382|12 on considerable selling from Indore. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach July|Aug	362	8	0
Broach Apl|May	383	0	0
Oomra Dec|Jan	348	0	0
Bengal Dec|Jan	308	0	0

TENDERS.

	Bombay, Aug. 1. To-day.	Total.
Broach J.|A.	800	8,000

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Aug. 1.
August	229.50
November	230.70
February	230.90

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, Aug. 1.

Bengal Dec|Jan.	310
Broach Apl|May	384
Broach July|Aug	365
Oomra Dec|Jan	350

SPOT RATE.

Bengal	310	303	296	288
S.|P.	308	301	294	286
Rajputana	310	303	296	288
Broach	385	380	370	363
S.|D.	380	375	368	361
P.|A.	393	388	381	373
K.|V.	376	371	366	359
Dholera	373	368	363	356
Kalajin	371	368	363	356
Cutch		376	371	364
Surat	436	431	426	421
Rajpipla	432	427	422	417
Navsari	456	451	446	441
Oomra No. 3	362	355	348	338
C P No. 1	384	377	370	360
C P No. 2	373	366	359	349
Khandesh				
Muthia				
Southern	370	365	358	351
Comptah		385	375	365

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

(Compiled in 1000's)

Week ending 28th July 1928.

	This week	This season.
Brought into sight	27	14,265
Receipts at U. S. Ports	21	8,483
EXPORTS FROM AMERICA.		
To Great Britain	7	1,459
To Continent	54	5,085
To Japan, Canada &c	12	1,210
Total	73	7,754
World's Spinners takings of American cotton	189	15,455
DELIVERIES TO SPINNERS.		
Great Britain (All kinds)	30	3,731
VISIBLE SUPPLY.		
Stocks at American Ports		625
Stocks at American Interior towns		329
Stocks in Great Brtain and Continent		1,331
Total		2,285
Last week		2,448
Difference on week		— 163
Stocks of cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)		775

This week.

Exports of American cotton to India Nil

Total shipped so far this season 69,300 (From 1st August)

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, July 31

Sales at Liverpool 4,000 bales

Sales on Speculation 300 bales

Stocks of Bales [illegible]

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.).

Bombay, Aug. 1.

SILVER.

London Ready	27	6	0
London Forward	27	6	0
American Cent	59 11 0	59 11	0
China Opening	2	8	4
China Closing	2	8	5
Ready	62	7	0

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Now
1 Sawan	62|5	62|6	62|4	62|4
2 Sawan	62|6	62|7	62|5	62|5
Tejimundi	0|14|0			
Bhadon	62|6	62|7	62|5	62|5
Tejimundi	1|6			

Tone of Silver.—Quiet and steady. India bought. China sold. India was a buyer at lower rate. Think prices have reached about bottom.

GOLD.

Ready	21 7 6
1 Sawan	21 7 3
Sawan	21 7 9
National City	21 9 0
N. Manordas	21 8 6
N. Motilal	21 7 6

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Aug. 1.

B C RATE:—
T T 1|5 27|32
D D 1|5 7|8.

LONDON:—
Banks selling T T 1|5-7|8 Aug.
Banks selling D D 1|5 29|32.
Banks selling T T 1|5 29|32 Sept.
Banks selling T T 1|5 15|16 Oct.
Banks buying T T 1|5 29|32
Banks buying D D 1|5 15|16.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1|6 5|32 3 Mails.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1|6 3|16 Aug.|Sept.

NEW YORK:—
B C T T 277-1|2.
Banks selling T T 277.
Banks buying T T 275-3|4.
Banks buying 3 Mos 271-1|2.

PARIS:—
Banks selling D D 922.
Banks buying D D 934.
Banks buying 3 Mos 950.

JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T 125-1|2.
Banks buying 60 Days 122-1|2.

HONGKONG:—
Banks selling D D 139.

SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling D D 182.

SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling D D 155-3|4.

JAVA:—
Banks selling D D 90-1|4.

CROSS RATES:—
New York—London 4.85-5|8 31st ulto.
Shanghai—London 2|8 5|16 1st inst.
London—Japan 1|10 11|32 31st ulto.
London—Paris 124.05 31st ulto.
London—Belgium 34.90 31st ulto.
London—Switzerland 25.22 31st ulto.
London—Italy 92.85 31st ulto.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-4-11-1|2 31st ulto.; £4-4-11-1|2 30th ulto.
Silver London Ready 27-3|8 31st ulto.; 27 5|16 30th ulto.
Silver London Forward 27-3|8 31st ulto.; 27 5|16 30th ulto.
Silver New York Ready 59-5|8 31st ulto.; 59 9|16 30th ulto.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 9|32 per cent 31st ulto.; 4 7|32 per cent 30th ulto.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 7|16 per cent 31st ulto.: 4 9|16 per cent 30th ulto.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 3 per cent.
3 mos. 2-1|2 per cent.
6 mos. 3-1|2 per cent.
12 mos. 4-1|4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Aug. 1.

200	Valkart Bros.	Broach	375|378
100	Do.	Berar	302
100	Do.	Hapur	286
100	B. Karshandas	Mundra	371
100	Do.	Bagalkot	359
100	Narshinagshi	Karanja	320
100	Japan T. & Co.	Broach	377
100	Nisho & Co.	Hingoli	304
100	Forbes & Co.	Muthia	290
100	L. K. Vashanjee	Muglai	289
100	Bombay & Co.	Akola	320
100	Ozoburin & Co.	Berar	304

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Aug. 1.

F. P. Bales.	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 31-7-28	8402000	13130000
Receipts yesterday 31-7-28	10000	10000
Exports to date 31-7-28	7483000	11243000
Stock at Ports 27-7-28	625000	994000
Stock Interior Towns 27-7-28	329000	372000
Stock Liverpool 27-7-28	773000	1212000
Visible Supply 27-7-28	2285000	8411000

STOCKS AND SHARES.

TATA STEEL SHARES DECLINE

BOMBAY BURMAH STEADY

Bombay, Aug. 1.

The share market opened a little steady including premiums paid and remained rather steady on scattered buying and registered small improvement in prices. Thereafter Prices ruled easy by about Re. 1|4 to Rs. 5|- on tired liquidiation. The mill strike is expected to come to an end on the 6th inst. and the undertone displayed by mill shares was steady despite weakness in raw cotton values. Tata Iron Shares ruled easy on long liquidation and short selling owing to little prospects of an early end of the labour trouble. Bombay Burma Shares were steady on good enquiry. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 888|12 and after improving to Rs. 890|- declined to Rs. 885|- Fazal opened at 863|12 and after declining to Rs. 461|4 closed at Rs. 862|8. Pearl opened at Rs. 563|12 and after declining to 561|4 closed at Rs. 563|12. Century fluctuated between 407|8, 408|12 Rs. 406|14. Tata Iron Defd. opened at Rs. 277|8 but declined to Rs. 271|4. Tata Iron Ordinary Shares opened at Rs. 76|- but declined to Rs. 76|- Tata Power Ordinary opened at Rs. 525|- but closed at Rs. 522|8. Punjab Pref. opened at Rs. 16|4 but closed at Rs. 16|2. Scindia Shares opened at Rs. 14|12 but closed at Rs. 14|10 Indian Bleaching opened at Rs. 242|8 but closed at Rs. 241|4. Alcock opened at Rs. 371|4 but closed at Rs. 362|8. Bombay Steams opened at Rs. 291|4 but closed at Rs. 288|2. Bundi opened at Rs. 24|10. ans closed at Rs. 24|12. Central India Mining opened at Rs. 14|12 and closed at Rs. 14|8. Shivrajpur opened at Rs. 31|4 but closed at Rs. 30|12.

COTTON.

COTTON MILLS.

Bombay, Aug. 1.

Paid up.		Closing Rates. Rs. a. p.
100	Ahmed. Advance	380 0 0
50	Apollo	7 0 0
500	Bombay Cotton	241 4 0
2200	Bombay Dyeing	885 0 0
200	Fazulbhoy	862 8 0
250	Century	406 14 0
100	Colaba Land	135 0 0
500	Central India Pref	486 4 0
100	Coorla	160 0 0
100	Crescent	160 0 0
250	Currim	190 0 0
500	David	240 0 0
250	Dawn	580 0 0
200	Edward Sassoon	96 4 0
10	E. D. Sassoon	0 12 6
100	Elphinstone	13 12 0
50	Finlay	122 8 0
500	F. Petit	335 0 0
100	Globe	20 0 0
100	Gokak	122 8 0
100	Indian Bleaching	241 4 0
25	Central India	510 0 0
100	Indore Malwa	386 4 0
250	Jamshed Mfg.	37 8 0
50	Kasturchand	19 12 0
100	Khatau	95 0 0
100	Kohinoor	241 4 0
100	Laxmi Cotton	1735 0 0
100	Madhavrai Scd.	8 0 0
100	Mathowji	72 8 0
100	Manekji Petit	1500 0 0
100	Meyer Sassoon	80 0 0
100	Morarji	1720 0 0
200	New Great	258 12 0
100	New City	115 0 0
200	Pearls	563 12 0
250	Simplex	122 8 0
100	Sholapur	6600 0 0
50	Swan	125 0 0
250	Swadeshi	480 0 0
500	Tata Mill	52 8 0
500	Vishnu Cotton	2705 0 0

BANKS.

500	Imperial X.D.	1432 8 0
50	India X.D.	94 0 0
£5	Eastern	93 0 0
£12-1|2	National Bank	£52-1|2

RAILWAYS.

500	Ah. Prantej	920 0 0
100	Amritsar Patti	138 0 0
100	Cen. Prov. Rly. x.d.	102 0 0
100	Dhond Baramati	101 0 0
100	Guzerat Rly.	91 0 0
100	Hoshiarpur	97 8 0
100	Khulna Bagirhaut Rly.	95 0 0
90	Mandhra Bhon	77 0 0
100	Sara Sirajgunj	97 0 0
100	Salkote	102 0 0
100	Sindh Lt. Rly.	140 0 0
100	Upper Sindh	88 8 0
500	Tapti Valley	720 0 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Ahmedabad Electric	143 0 0
100	Andhra Valley	705 0 0
100	Alcock	362 8 0
125	B. Burma X.D.	788 2 0
125	B. Burma No. 1 X.D.	286 14 0
10	Br. India Insurance	7 4 0
50	Tramway Pref.	70 0 0
250	Bombay Steam	288 2 0
50	Bombay Telephone D.X	53 8 0
10	Bundi Cement	24 12 0
100	Indian Cement	363 12 0
100	United Cement	100 0 0
10	Central India Mining	15 4 0
£1	Eastern Chemical Ord.	4 8 0
sh. 2	do. do. Defd.	1 4 0
100	Katni Ordinary	264 6 0
100	Katni Deferred	941 4 0
25	New India Insur.	21 0 0
10	Punjab P. Cement Ord.	16 4 0
10	Punjab P. Cement Pref.	13 8 0
50	Sassoon and Alliance	
	Silk Mills	86 0 0
10	Shivrajpur	30 12 0
15	Scindia Steam	14 11 0
75	Tata Iron Deferred	271 4 0
990	Tata Iron Deferred	271 4 0
90	Tata Iron 1st Pref.	139 0 0
100	Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	91 12 0
100	Tata Hydro	1083 12 0
100	Tata Oil	32 0 0
100	Tata Power Ord.	522 8 0
100	Tata Power Pref.	917 8 0

SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 1.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 73|13.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs 94.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93-4.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 85-10.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100-4

5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 100-12

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102|2.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 105|15.

5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105|7.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102|14.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103|14.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 105|1.

6-1|2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 110|12.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-12

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110|12.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs 101.

Forward Rates.—16 August 1928.

3 1-2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 73-12-0, 1945-55 Rs. 105-15-0.

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug. 1.

3 Months discounts 4-9|32 per cent.

6 Months discounts 4-7|16 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.

Money Call 2-3|4 to 3 per cent.

One Month 3 per cent.

Three Months 3 per cent.

Six Months 3-1|2 per cent.

Tone of Money Market:—Steady.

Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent.

LONDON METALS.

London, July 31.

Copper, English Best Selected, £65 7-8

Copper, Braziers, £76 1-2

Yellow Metal, £65

Spelter, Hard Indian Brands, £21 3-4

Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £13 3-8

Tin, English Ingots, £213 1-2

Bata

BOYS' BOOTS

Bata footwear for Boys wear better, look better, and cost less. Parents would not have to spend money for new Shoes so soon again.

Made from stout hard-wearing **Black** or **Brown** Hide. Broad fitting, comfortable and durable. **REMARKABLE VALUE.**

Sizes: 4—6 Rs. **3-15** Black,
„ 7—10 Rs. **4- 8** Brown
„ 11—1 Rs. **5-15** or
„ 2—5 Rs. **7-15** Black.

Bombay Stockists at :—
Hornby Road, Carnac Road and Lohar Street.

Stockists all over India :—

POONA	.. ..	275, Main Street
DELHI	.. ..	Chandni Chowk
AGRA	.. ..	Chipittola Road
KARACHI	.. ..	Somerset Street
MADRAS	.. ..	22/24, Moore Market
OOTACAMUND	..	Commercial Road

Addresses of Stockists in other towns can be had from the

Sole Agents for India :—

DAWAR H. KAZI & Co.,
249, Hornby Road, :: BOMBAY.
20, Chowringhee, :: CALCUTTA.

Please enclose foot-print with your order.

NOTICE TO MILL WORKERS

OWNERS' PROGRAMME OF REOPENING

Operatives of the undermentioned mills are hereby informed that from Monday, 6th August, 1928, the mills will again commence working under the new Standardisation Scheme in the following order:—

1st Lot: Monday, 6th August, 1928.

(1) New Great Eastern Mill, (2) Manchester Mill, (3) New City of Bombay Mill, (4) E. D. Sassoon Mill, (5) Rachel Sassoon Mill, (6) Bombay Cotton Mill, (7) Alexandra Mill, (8) New Kaiser-i-Hind Mill, (9) Sassoon Spg. and Wvg. Mill, (10) Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill, (11) Atlas Mill.

2nd Lot: Wednesday, 8th August, 1928.

(1) Bradbury Mill, (2) Indian Manufacturing Co., (3) Hindustan Mill, (4) Bomanji Petit Mill, (5) Manockji Petit mill, (6) Madhowji Dharamsy Mill, (7) Khatau Makanji Mill, (8) Victoria Mill, (9) Simplex Mill.

3rd Lot: Friday, 10th August, 1928.

(1) Mathradas Mill, (2) Pralhad Mill, (3) Dawn Mill, (4) Presidency Mill, (5) Crescent Mill, (6) Premier Mill, (7) Pearl Mill, (8) Globe Mill, (9) Currimbhoy Mill, (10) Mahomedbhoy Mill, (11) Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mill, (12) Fazulbhoy Mill, (13) Bombay Industrial Mill.

4th Lot: Monday, 13th August, 1928.

(1) Apollo Mill, (2) Sir Shapurji Broacha Mill, (3) Tyo Podar Mill, (4) Union Mill, (5) Jam'shed Mill, (6) Madhorao Scindia Mill, (7) Assur Veerji Mill, (8) Phoenix Mill, (9) Indian Woollen Mill, (10) Imperial Mill, (11) Edward Sassoon Mill, (12) Meyer Sassoon Mill.

5th Lot: Wednesday, 15th August, 1928.

(1) David Mill, (2) Elphinstone Mill, (3) Crown Mill, (4) Textile Mill, (5) Century Mill, (6) Standard Mill, (7) Indian Bleaching Mill, (8) Bombay Dyeing Mill, (9) Turkey Red Dye Works, (10) Ruby Mill, (11) Kastoorchand Mill.

6th Lot: Friday, 17th August, 1928.

(1) Spring Mill, (2) Kohinoor Mill, (3) Gold Mohur Mill, (4) Tata Mill, (5) Jacob Sassoon Mill, (6) New Islam Mill, (7) Morarji Goculdas Mill, (8) Jam Mill, (9) Dinshaw Petit Mill.

7th Lot: Monday, 20th August, 1928.

(1) Finlay Mill, (2) Jubilee Mill, (3) Swan Mill, (4) New China Mill, (5) Moon Mill, (6) Western India Mill, (7) Framji Petit Mill, (8) Shree Laxmi Mill.

TURF CLUB CASHIER TO BE RE-TRIED

JUDGE REFUSES TO ACCEPT MAJORITY VERDICT

A re-trial was ordered by Mr. Justice Mirza, at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, of the case against Patrick Carey, cashier of the Western India Turf Club, who was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 58,000.

The jury, after retiring for one hour, returned a verdict of not guilty by a majority of six to three.

His Lordship having disagreed with the majority verdict, Mr. Talyarkhan, on behalf of the accused, appealed that the verdict should be accepted and that he should not be put to the additional anxiety and expense of a re-trial. The accused was a young man of 35, and his family including his wife and sisters was dependent on him. Whatever the result of the case, he would not be taken back into service, and he had otherwise suffered enough, having been in jail for the last four months. Moreover, there was no direct evidence of his having misappropriated the money.

His Lordship observed that this was a serious case involving considerations of commercial morality.

Mr. Talyarkhan replied that the Turf Club was not an ordinary business concern, but was doing legalised gambling and his Lordship should not sympathise with it. He suggested that the jury should be asked to reconsider their verdict to see whether they could come to a unanimous opinion.

His Lordship said the jury having already known his view, there was a danger that in reconsidering, even those who were in favour of the accused might go against him.

Mr. Talyarkhan said he was prepared to take that risk.

His Lordship, however, refused to ask the jury to reconsider and asked Mr. Talyarkhan whether the accused wanted to be re-tried in this session or the next session.

Mr. Talyarkhan said he would consult the accused and inform his Lordship today.

In the meanwhile, his Lordship directed the accused to be re-tried.

ADDRESS TO SIR MONTAGUE BUTLER

YEOTMAL INAMDARS' DISCLAIMERS

(From Our Correspondent.)

YEOTMAL, July 31.

It is understood on reliable authority that the address which is to be presented to H. E. the Governor, Sir Montague Butler, by prominent Izardars and agriculturists of Yeotmal District on August 2nd, is not on behalf of Izardars and Inamdars' Association of Yeotmal, which has absolutely no hand in the presentation of address.

FIFTY VILLAGES SUBMERGED IN WATER

STEAMERS DISTRIBUTE SUPPLIES

LONDON, Aug. 1.

Moscow.—Aeroplanes in the Amur District are scattering leaflets of instructions to victims of floods which have submerged at least fifty villages and a large part of the town of Blagevestchensk. Rivers Amur and Zeva are 26 feet above normal. Ten steamers with lighters are distributing supplies and taking off those marooned. The population of thirty-six thousand is involved.—Reuter.

EX-EDITOR OF "KHILAFAT DAILY" IN TROUBLE

ALLEGED MISCHIEF AND THEFT OF DOCUMENTS

Mr. M. S. Pandit, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court ordered summons to be issued against Ali Bahadur Khan, ex-Editor of the "Khilafat Daily" on an information filed by the Accountant of the Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay, of alleged mischief and theft of documents under Sections 380 and 477 I.P.C.

Mr. Abdul Karim Haji Lakhani in the course of his information stated the respondent was the proprietor and Editor of the "Itehad" and at the same time he was the Editor of the "Khilafat Daily" and also general manager of the Khilafat Press. He alleged that the respondent committed the offence in respect of a document the account books of the Central Khilafat Committee, which were valuable securities and also destroyed a voucher belonging to the same Committee.

Proceeding, Mr. Lakhani stated that he was an accountant in the Central Khilafat Committee, Sultan Mansion, Dongri. In November, 1927, the Committee filed a suit against the respondent for the recovery of a sum of Rs. 705-13-3 which was due as per his personal account. Thereupon at the respondent's suggestion the Court appointed Messrs L. K. Joshi and C. H. Sopariwalla as joint commissioners to go through the accounts and submit their report. From April 25 to May 17, 1928, respondent was given free inspection of the books of accounts of the press. On July 23, 1928, complainant prepared a detailed statement of the respondent's account and handded it over to the commissioners. The respondent then demanded a fresh inspection of the books which was given to him.

25.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS.

While here, the complainant alleged that the respondent got rid of him (complainant) on pretext of going for his meals, and that he returned immediately after, and while all alone with the books he (respondent) is said to have torn off page 2 of the cash book of 1926 in order to destroy evidence of an amount of Rs. 530.

530 advanced to him by the Press. The respondent is also alleged to have destroyed page 54 of the General ledger for the same purpose and further to have removed a voucher signed by himself for the amount.

RESPONDENT'S CHALLENGE.

The same evening respondent challenged complainant and the commissioners to prove the item of Rs. 530. Complainant then turned over the pages of the cash book and ledger as also searched for the voucher which bore respondent's signature all of these however were discovered to be missing.

Mr. J. B. Patel appeared for the complainant.

AGENT'S INVITATION TO G.I.P. MEN.

Mr. S. H. Jhabwala writes:—

In reply to the offer made by Mr. Jhabvala, General Secretary of the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union to let 6 representatives to see the Agent, three from the Workmen's Union and three from the General Staff Union to discuss over the different questions, the Agent has replid to him agreeing to do the same, The Agent has offered 3rd or the 7th Aughst for this Conference bdt in view of the fact the Bombay leaders are to proleed to Madras on the 2nd, Mr. Jhabvala has proposed the 2nd August at 11 o'clock.

Madras.—Cholera is prevalent in a mild form here. The Corporation is adopting inoculation to prevent its further spread. —A. P

FOOT-BALL

HARWOOD LEAGUE

ULSTERS BEAT THE G.I.P.

Wednesday's match between the Ulsters and G. I. P. Railway produced an unexpectedly good game, the latter putting up a tough fight though they lost by four goals to nil. The Ulsters were without the services of one or two of their regular players and were not seen at their best. They dominated the game throughout, but their forwards hesitated in front of goal. The railwaymen relied on spasmodic raids and though were well deal these with by Kelly and Leatham, they nevertheless helped to make the game more interesting. Eagle, the railway goalie, played a great game, bringing off some wonderful saves, and it was mainly owing to him that the soldiers were unable to score in the first half.

Soon after the interval, however, hesitation on the part of a railway defender gave Watson a chance to score an easy goal from short range. The Ulsters now backed up and pressed strongly. Graham's centre found Callaghan fumbling with the ball, and Todd dashed up to bang the ball into the net, giving Eagle no chance The military were now supreme, and before the end Ennis added two more goals bringing the score to four nil.

The Result:—

Ulsters ..... 4 goals.
G. I. P. Rly. ..... Nil.

The teams were: —

Ulsters:—Lockhart, Kelly and Leatham, McIllwaine, Fee and Rogers, Todd Graham, Ennis, Watson and Fitzsemmons.

G. I. P. Rly:—Eagle, Barber and Wilde, Henderson, Thompson and Callaghan, Vanderwell, Thompson, Crowther Issitt and Fernandez.

Referee.—E. G. Turner.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

Warwicks vs. R. A.

EXPORT COTTON TRAFFIC

PORT TRUST'S TENTATIVE SCHEME FOR DEVELOPMENT

At a meeting of the trustees of the Port of Bombay held on 31st July 1928, the following main items of business were disposed of:—

With a view to develop the rail-borne export cotton traffic from Cotton Depot to Docks, and to reduce the transporting costs to a minimum, the Board approved a tentative scheme which aims at quoting to exporters a reduced inclusive rate to include collection and carting from godown or jetha to station, sorting, stacking, loading, railing to docks and unloading on to the quay.

The election of Mr. E. C. Reid by the Chamber of Commerce as a Trustee during the absence on leave of Mr. F. C. Annesley was recorded.

Subject to the sanction of Government, Mr. N. M. Morris, Secretary, was granted an extension of leave for two months from 19th September 1928, Mr. P. A. Davies continuing to act as Secretary.

It was decided to recommend Government to amend the Rules for the licensing and regulating of cargo boats, etc., within the limits of the Port, to provide that every licensed boat shall carry attached to her hull a suitable buoy which, in the event of the craft foundering, will float loose and facilitate the location of the wreck.

The Trustees agreed at the request of Government to pay a moiety of the maintenance charges, in respect of the Disinfection Station near Prince's Dock.

Proposals for improving the fire precautionary measures at the Cotton Depot were considered and it was resolved to take this matter up with the East India Cotton Association and the Fire Insurance Association.

TRAMWAY COMPANY'S PROSECUTION

On Tuesday last before Mr. Thaker, Presidency Magistrate, 6th Court, the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, prosecuted a passenger named Baker Hussein for alighting from a tram-car by the entrance gate. When tram conductor No. 103 asked him to leave the car by the exit gate, the passenger refused to do so and gave the conductor a push and left the car. On the accused pleading guilty to the offence of causing a breach of the Company's rules. His Worship convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 2.

MAHARAJA OF PATIALA IN BERLIN

RECEIVED BY PRESIDENT HINDENBURG

"As-Siyasat" of Cairo publishes the following on the authority of a message from Berlin, dated July 2:—

The President Hinderburg received to-day the Maharaja of Patiala, and afterwards Mr. Hughes, the former Foreign Minister for America.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mr. K. H. Vakil's paper on "Architecture in Western India" before the Bombay Architectural Association, Physics Class Room, Royal Institute of Science, 6-45 p.m. (S.T.).

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Harwood League—Warwicks vs. R. A. Cooperage 5-30 p.m.

S. S. "Naldera" with the English mails arrives at 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, August 3.

Harwood League—Attached Section vs. Colaba United, Cooperage 5-30 p.m.

Harwood League—Derby Club vs. Police Oval 5-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, August 4.

S. S. "Rawalpindi" with the Homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Harwood League—Warwicks vs. B.B.R. A.—Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the Head Office of the Social Social Service League Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Prof. R. M. Joshi, will deliver a lecture on "The Social Problems created by Industrial Revolution."

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total fortality from 6 a.m. of Tuesday to 6 a.m. of Wednesday:—

Small-pox attacks 4; death 1. Total mortality (exllusive of stillborn) 53. The total mortality this day last year was 93.

GOGHARI VISA SHRIMALI JAIN DISPENSARY

The total number of Jain patients treated during July 1928 at the above dispensary, were 781; out of which 299 were males 175 were females; and 307 were children.

G. SUNDERDAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The Dean, Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College, acknowledges receipt from His Highness Maharana Shri Sir Doulatsingji, Thakore Saheb of Limbdi, of the sum of Rs. 2,000/- to endow a Gold Medal and to be named "Sir Jaswantsingji Gold Medal" after His Highness' father, to be awarded annually to the student of the Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College who stands first at the Final M.B.,B.S. Examniation of the Bombay University. He further accepts the gift from His Highness the Thakore Saheb, of a Sports Cup to be awarred with a replica edp to the best all round player at the Annual Sports Competition of the College.

CITIZENS' TEXTILE WORKERS' STRIKE RELIEF COMMITTEE.

The following amounts have been received by the Citizens' Textile Workers' Strike Relief Committee for relief of families and hhidren of the Textile Workers on strike.

Previously acknowledged Rs. 997; From Mr. Sheriff Devji Kanji Rs. 100; through Mr. P. S. Bakhale Rs. 43; through Mrs. Ratanbehen Mehta Rs. 10|6; through Miss Bachubehen Lotvala Rs. 80; through Mr. Dherojlal Mr. Vakil Rs. 35. Total Rs. 1,265|6.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan line S. S. "Hesperides" arrived in London on the evening of the 30th ulto.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

All tenders for sterling received on Wednesday the 1st August 1928 have been rejected. £500.000 will be offered for tenders on Wednesday the 8th August 1928 on the same conditions as previously announced.

MAYOR'S RELIEF FUND FOR CHILDREN.

The following further donations in addition to Rs. 43,117 already announced, have been promised towards the Fund:—

Previously announced Rs. 43,117; Mr. Mansukhlal Chhaganlal Rs. 501; Mr. Hugh G. Cocke Rs. 50. Total Rs. 43,668.

A meeting of the Exerutive Committee of the Mayor's Relief Fund for Children will be held in the Corporation Hall on Saturday the 4th instant at 12 noon (B.T.)

LALA HARKISHENLAL AND AFGHAN GOVT.

CONCESSION FOR TRANSPORTATION OF TIMBER

PESHAWAR, July 31.

An agreement has been concluded to-day between Laly Harkishenlal and the Afghan Government by which the former has been granted a concession for transportation by the Kabul river of timber logs exported from Citral where he enjoys an exclusive contract for the exploitation of the State forests.

Under the Clo k

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1928.

Have you noticed recently a certain very ominous resentment in Anglo-Indian circles? A traitor to the cause of those who in their love for this country (where they make their dividends or from which they secure their fat pensions) patiently wear themselves out teaching the millions, under their self-imposed charge how to be "sane and level-headed",—a regular, brazen-faced traitor, has been discovered.

• • • •

It is the "Pioneer." How to deal with it effectively must be the problem now with Burra Olympians and Chota Olympians. But the case is hopeless. Read what it says of that body of "experts", the Bombay Revenue Department.

• • • •

"The Bombay Revenue Department is surely not claiming the monopoly of common-sense and intelligence." And as if this insult to a section of the Heavenborns is not enough, it invites the Government of Bombay to indent a revenue expert from another province to be associated with the Judicial Officer in any inquiry they might hold in the Bardoli affair.

• • • •

And to think that the "Pioneer" should have been so inconsiderate and foolish as to forget that at Poona there is just now available an officer called in non-official circles "Aunt Putana Phototypeman" whose claims to be an expert are described in a "puff" as follows:—

• • • •

He can make a speech to defend the Bombay system of revenue assessment in which there comes out "his usual originality, arithmetic, economics and logic."

• • • •

There now. Bus. After this can you doubt that he is an expert and can you wonder that the Government of Bombay gladly spent Rs. 589 to help him in the exhibition of his powers?

• • • •

The "full dress" debate on the virtues of co-operation or how to consider that a kick is a caress is proceeding at Poona.

• • • •

Sir Chunilal Mehta opened it by making a short speech. Wise man. Not that he had not much to say, but he evidently believes in saving lung powers. There must have been a heavy tax on them in his private utterances on that sad afternoon when he had to withdraw the Fragmentation Bill, his pet hobby.

• • • •

Khan Bahadur Bhutto should have your deep sympathy, Reader. Poor man, the communal 'bhut' is on his brain. And he expects that the British Raj will exorcise the communal "bhut".

• • • •

Let me now turn to an earlier debate in the Bombay Legislative Council. We must not forget Mr. Bole and the bandobast he has made about Standing Committee members of the Corporation no more being allowed to touch that little sum of Rs. 30 when they attend a meeting.

• • • •

There was a pleasant interchange of debating courtesies between the Champion of Labour and the Knight with the Perpetual Cheroot. Lawyers and lies were also casually mentioned. If one is not a lawyer, one cannot, according to Mr. Bole, know what a lie is. He is, simple soul, quite mistaken.

• • • •

And Mr. Bole was in reminiscent mood. "Had I been after wealth", he sighed—Ah, had he only amassed pelf, Knighthood, he considers, would have come to him long before his legislative colleague, Sir Vasantrao.

• • • •

These are matters of doubtful chronological sequence. Let us not disturb Mr. Bole in the hour of his success with our doubts and comments.

• • • •

Judge: "What's your occupation?"

Tramp: "I haven't any. I just circulate around, so to speak."

Judge (turning to Clerk): "Please note that this gentleman has been withdrawn from circulation for ninety days."

JAIPUR AFFAIRS

APPEAL TO VICEROY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Lord Irwin is again visiting the Indian States—this time Central Indian and Rajputana States. It is being said that the Viceregal tour is meant for the benefit of the people. If that is so, I would like to place the following facts before H. E. the Viceroy when he is about to visit the State of Jaipur.

Since the sad demise of the popular Maharaja the administration of the State has passed into the hands of the white bureaucracy. This "steel frame" has been a great disaster for the people of the State. Whilst the so-called Council has chosen to invest the huge sums of the State with the Imperial Bank of India it has not moved even a little finger to devote an adequate amount towards the development of the popular interest. Though Jaipur is one of the biggest States there is but meagre provision even for the primary education. Some of the Nationalist newspapers have been banned from the State, and men like Mr. Ramnarayan Chowdhari have been forbidden from entering the limits of the State. The people have not yet forgotten the black days of the last strike. The report of the Commission that afterwards sat to inquire into the alleged excesses of the police has, for reasons known to the Council, been shelved.

There are various Jagirs in the State, and the administration of these Jagirs is a matter for urgent enquiry. Time and again have the people demanded the removal of one of their senior officers. Mr. Sri Ram Sud of the Punjab fame. And there is a complaint against the ways of Mr. Carrol, the Administrator of the Khetri Jagir.

Will Lord Irwin look into these matters or will it be said of him by the people of Jaipur that he "only came—and went"?—Yours, etc.,

A RAJASTHANI.

BOMBAY PEONS' GRIEVANCES.

A very large meeting of the Peons in Bombay was held in Nana Shankershet's Temple on Sunday evening under the Presidency of Mr. S. H. Jhabwala, when among other Mr. Bradley was present when the following resoldtions were thereafter passed.

"This Meeting of the Peons of Bombay demands the following from their Masters:—

(a) Minimum pay of Rs. 40 to start with, (b) Gratuity for long and faithful service, (c) Provident Fund, (d) One month's Privilege Leave and sick leave, (e) 8-1|2 hours duty and over time, (f) Pension, (g) This Meeting of the Peons of Bombay demands that the Temporary Peons after one year's service should be made permanent.

EDUCATION IN MALABAR

BOHRA HIGH PRIEST'S SYMPATHY

A deputation of Alleppey (Malabar) accompanied by the following local gentlemen waited on His Holiness Mulla Tahir Saifuddin Sahib, the High Priest of the Bohras, on Tuesday. Dr. Mohamed Ali of Alleppey presented a Tugra to His Holiness. Mirza Ali Muhomed Khan explaining the aims of the deputation laid stress on the needs of education of Malabar.

His Holiness expressed his sympathy with the ideals of the Deputation and announced a donation of Rs. 1,500/- to begin with, and expressed his readiness to help in this work in future also. His Holiness also advised all the Deputationists to do their best for the success of the scheme.

B.B. & C.I. PUNJAB RY. EXPRESS.

The B.B. & C.I. and the N. W. Railways P. & O. Punjab Express will leave Bombay at 8-15 p.m. to-day (Thursday) and is due to reach Delhi at 2-25 p.m. on Friday, Lahore at 7-35 a.m. and Peshawar at 8-25 p.m. on Saturday.—A. P.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

,, NEW YORK.

	Aug. 1.
Previous Closing Rate	19.90
To-day's Opening Rate	19.73
Difference	—.17
To-day's Closing Rate	19.34
Difference	—.56

LIVERPOOL.

	Aug. 1.
Previous Closing Rate	10.58
To-day's Opening Rate	10.43
Difference	—.15
To-day's Closing Rate	10.38
Difference	—.20
Broach expectation	375 0 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	London, Aug. 1.
Silver Ready	27 4 0
Lower	0 2 0
Silver Forward	27 4 0
Lower	0 2 0

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, Aug. 1.
1st Settlement	62 2 0
2nd Settlement	62 3 0

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The Bombay Chronicle.
THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1928.

EXIT COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

One of the few redeeming features of the report of the Donoughmore Commission on reforms in Ceylon is that the Commissioners have strongly recommended the complete and immediate abolition of communal representation. They are driven to this conclusion not only by abstract theories of good government but also by the bitter experience of the actual working of communal representation in Ceylon. They regard such representation as "wholly pernicious in its effect on the social structure of the Island." They also regard it as an unmitigated and unnecessary evil in the political sphere and not, as is supposed by some, as a necessary evil for the transitional period till the idea of national unity is sufficiently developed. For, they say, "the very existence of communal representation tends to prevent the development of these relations and only by its abolition will it be possible for the various diverse communities to develop together a true national unity." To us in India who have suffered far more from the disintegrating effects of communal separation these views are of special interest and need to be closely and seriously considered.

Referring to past experience in Ceylon, the Commissioners say that communal representation was introduced in Ceylon with the fond hope that it would "give a fair representation of the different elements in the population and would also tend to promote unity." But, they observe, "unfortunately the experiment has not given the desired results but has had, if anything, the opposite effect. The representatives of the various communities do not trust one another and communal representation has not helped to develop an uniting bond or link." The system has even tended "to keep communities apart and to send communal representatives to the Council with the idea of defending particular interests instead of giving their special contribution to the common weal." What alarmed the Commissioners most was the growing clamour for further communal representation. They observe: "Not only did those who already had communal seats desire that the number of seats should be increased, but also a number of other communities, religions, castes and special interests not at present represented came before us claiming that it was necessary for them to have seats in the Legislative Council." The Commissioners, therefore, cry halt to the spreading epidemic and declare as their firm conviction: "Our investigations show that the desire for communal representation tends to grow rather than to die down; and in these circumstances it being in itself admittedly undesirable, it would seem well to abolish it altogether while the number of seats is still comparatively small." The resemblance between these experiences and those in India is too striking to need any special comment.

With reference to the claims of Muslims in particular and to the common plea that religious interests need to be specially safeguarded through separate electorates, the Commissioners remark: "It is generally agreed that communal representation is least desirable when urged on a religious basis. Religious tolerance is essential in a country with any approach to democratic institutions, and there should be no need for the protection of a particular faith which special representation of that faith in the legislature implies." The Commissioners warn the Muslims against the disintegrating effects of communal representation among themselves, citing the evidence of the Malay Muslims in Ceylon demanding separate seats or electorates for themselves. They, therefore, think that "it will be in the interests of Muslims themselves that communal representation for them should cease and that they should now be identified with the general electorate. . . Their merging in the general electorate will link them up more definitely with the other communities of Ceylon as an element in a population which, though diverse in character, has yet a common country and should possess a common national consciousness." Would that these sound conclusions, based on theory and practice alike, could commend themselves to the Muslims of India. Muslims are a much stronger minority in India than in Ceylon and are consequently much less in need of special representation. We are sure that those interested in dividing the Hindus and Muslims, even if they approve of the recommendations of the Donoughmore Commission about communal representation will pretend that those recommendations cannot apply to Indian conditions. The truth, however, is that they apply with even greater force. None has pointed out the evil of communal representation more clearly and forcibly than Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford, who observed in their joint report:

> "A minority which is given special representation owing to its weak and backward state is positively encouraged to settle down in a feeling of security, it is under no inducement to educate and qualify itself to make good the ground which it has lost, compared with the stronger majority. On the other hand the latter will be tempted to feel that they have done all they need do for their weaker fellow-countrymen and that they are free to use their power for their own purposes. The give and take, which is the essence of political life is lacking. There is no inducement to the one side to forbear or to the other to exert itself. The communal system stereotypes existing relations."

It was an evil day when both these authors of the report allowed, against their own convictions, the communal experiment a fresh lease of life, mainly because of the Lucknow Pact. But the experiment has failed in India even more miserably than in Ceylon. It has not only stereotyped existing relations but it has strained and worsened them. Now at least, says Sayed Tofail Ahmad, M.L.C. in his pamphlet on "Separate or Joint Electorates?" the warning of Mr. Montagu "ought to furnish a red signal to those of our co-religionists who are in love with the present system." We agree with the Donoughmore Commission that wisdom consists in scotching the evil before it grows further. The Delhi proposals regarding joint electorates adumbrated by Mr. Jinnah and other Muslim leaders offer the best weapon for scotching the evil.

GOVERNMENT MUST INTERVENE

The millowners have decided to open the mills from Monday next in small groups. It is interesting to note that they claim to have come to this decision "in their endeavours to stop the present distress occasioned by the strike" and they accordingly hope that "Labour will grasp this opportunity of putting an end to the present disastrous deadlock." As no settlement of the dispute between the two parties has been arrived at, it is idle to hope that the workmen will accept words of sympathy in return for their terms and make haste to end the strike, disastrous at it is to all. In fact the workmen have left no room for doubt. They have been advised by their leaders not to go back to the mills till their terms are conceded and they certainly do not seem to be in a haste to capitulate. The millowners are perfectly within their rights to make an attempt to open the mills and thereby to reduce their losses. Labour leaders claim the same right to persuade their men not to go back to the mills yet. The old clash of interests, restrained on either side these many days, will now be more conspicuous, and one can only hope that the strike will continue, if it must, on the same peaceful lines on which it has been so far conducted.

But we shall be failing in our duty if we do not warn all concerned against the prospect of the grim struggle ahead. We would warn Government first and foremost. Misled by the apparent peace and unresponsive to the vast but silent suffering among workmen and their families, Government have all these days been either indifferent or have only dallied with the trouble. But matters threaten now to drive fast towards a crisis and Government cannot afford to remain complacent any longer. They cannot afford to dismiss the dispute as a private affair. It threatens the interests of a lakh of men direct and several lakhs more indirectly. Government would be guilty of a breach of public duty, if they did not intervene now promptly and effectively. No law prevents them from bringing pressure on either of the contending parties. And they can effectively exert their influence if they mean to. Let them propose arbitration to both sides. Neither side can now reject the offer, if it respects public opinion. That is the only way out of the disastrous deadlock. We cannot contemplate an indefinite trial of strength when there is any Government in the land.

WORD IN SEASON.

To the wobblers and waverers in the Bombay Legislative Council to whom an anxious appeal is being made by Sir Chunilal Mehta to join the band of officials and their allies, the nominated Jo-hukumies, to do their share in defeating the boycott of the Simon Commission, a word in season may yet be administered from the Nationalist side. Let them open their eyes to the fact that those who are the governing classes in England and in whose hands will lie, in spite of the protests of the insignificant band of Labour Left-Wingers, the ordering of Indian Government in the immediate future, regard with contempt the "concession" made by Sir John Simon. Their spokesman, the 'Saturday Review,' remarks that "this 'concession to the easily ruffled amour-propre of the Indian members of the Legislatures may not be easily defensible in principle." It proceeds to state the reason why. It is a reason for the blunt and opportune expression of which self-respecting Indians will be grateful to the Tory journal. The concession is not defensible, it remarks, "since responsibility for the future of India rests on the British Parliament and cannot be shared". In minatory tones it warn agitators in India that "irrelevant and ill-founded allegations against the enquiring body" should be "less often heard." The great, cardinal principle is that responsibility "cannot be shared." Those who vote in the Council Hall at Poona for abject surrender should bear this in mind.

WRONG REMEDY

Mr. S. K. Bole has succeeded in securing the assent of the Bombay Legislative Council to his bill for amending the Bombay Municipal Act in such a manner as to do away with the system of paying fees for members of the Standing Committee of the Corporation. There will be considerable public sympathy with Mr. Bole's view and of those who agreed with him in the debate on the measure that financial inducement should not be a contributory factor in rousing enthusiasm for civic work. The rural members appeared to be engrossed with the idea that payment of such fees was a sheer waste of ratepayer's money. But in practice, this financial inducement, small as it is, helps considerably in securing attendance and consequently quick despatch of business. Mr. Bole's tirade against the rich was irrelevant to the issue. What he should seek to secure is adult franchise for the Corporation so that the real representatives of the people can effect entrance into that body as our Civic Fathers. If after the advent of even a lower franchise, which will be only a moderate step in democratising the Corporation, a trade unionist fortunately succeeds in becoming elected not only as a Corporator but as a member of the Standing Committee, will not Mr. Bole like him to obtain fees for attendance?

BOMBAY LAND REVENUE SYSTEM

OFFICIAL OBJECTION TO LEGISLATIVE CONTROL

(BY D. R. GADGIL, PRINCIPAL, M. T.B. COLLEGE, SURAT.)

VI*

The last question that we have to deal with is the Standing Advisory Committee of the Legislative Council to examine all revision proposals which all non-official members of the Committee desired to set up. The officials violently oppose the proposal and the grounds on which they oppose it are (1) that all settlement proposals are carefully scrutinised by a series of Government officials and objections invited from the people of the Taluka before the rates are fixed, (ii) that such a Committee will entrench on the executive functions of Government, (iii) as the members of the Council are drawn from different parts of the Presidency, no single committee could be formed which could deal with all revision proposals and lastly (iv) the members cannot be expected to be impartial in these matters.

HOLLOW OBJECTIONS.

Every ose of these objections are obviously hollow. For example, though the Settlement Report does pass through the hands of a series of officials, the fact must not be forgotten that they are all officials, all with necessarily the same training, bias and point of view. It would be of great use if the official use of the information collected is checked by a committee of non-officials who know something about land revenue and agriculture. Further, the point that objections against the proposals are invited has really not much substance in it. For what is published in the Taluka is only the proposals of the Settlement Officer: and the information and the elaborate statistics on which the Settlement Officer bases his proposals are not known to the people when objections are invited. In these circumstances, the objections can only be based on general grounds and Government then regularly brushes them aside as being too vague. This procedure is certainly very defective. Again, though the agriculturists of a Taluka are directly interested in the settlement, you cannot expect to find in each Taluka persons who would be able to understand the intricacies and detect the fallacies of the Settlement Officer's reasoning even if all the materials were made known to them. It is only such a body as the Standing Advisory Committee of the Legislative Council that could be relied on to scrutinise carefully and with some benefit each particular enhancement proposal. The second ground of objection that the proposals entrenches on the functions of the executive is equally hollow. To refute this we need quote only one sentence from the recommendation of the Joint Parliamentary Committee. This committee says that "they consider that the imposition of new burdens should be gradually brought more within the purview of the

(Continued on page 10).

*Previous articles appeared on 11th, 17th, 23rd, 27th and 31st ultimo respectively.

EDUCATION IN SECONDARY SCHOOL

SOME PROBLEMS OF IMPORTANCE

(BY KASHINATH G. WARTY, M.A., B.T.,)

In my two former articles on the subject of Secondary Education published in the "Bombay Chronicle" I had discussed the aims and the present course followed in our schools. This leads us to the consideration of some other important problems in connection with the methods of instruction, the system of examinations and annual promotions of boys to higher standards and also the assistance that the schools require from governmental authorities. Though the problems that are dealt with below are so important that separate books have been written by competent persons on each of them they have been briefly touched here only with a view to bring them to the forefront for the reconsideration by the reading public.

SECONDARY TEACHERS.

It is a self-evident truth that the success of a school mostly depends upon the band of teachers engaged in the sacred work of teaching the pupils in that school. If the teachers are sincere in their work, the school is bound to prosper. All of us know it well that it is because of the good work of the life-workers that the Education Societies such as the Deccan Education Society of Poona have been able to establish their reputation in the field of education. But sincerity and honesty of purpose are not the only qualifications for a good teacher. A training in educational principles and methods is considered to be as essential as sincerity and honesty. The general experience is that a trained teacher who is sincere and honest in his work is the best sort of teacher that we can have at present. There may be some born teachers who may not be in need of the sort of training that is given in our Training Colleges. But such are very rare cases. Sometimes the managers are not able to engage the services of honest persons; but they can certainly make it a point to engage trained teachers

(Continued on page 10).

Notes of the Day.

Patronising Attitude.

Replying to the debate on foreign affairs in the House of Commons on Monday, Sir Austen Chamberlain made a statement of British policy towards China and Egypt which will considerably increase the difficulties of that section of the British people who are genuinely inclined to reach an honourable undertaking with these two nations. With regard to Chinese national aspirations the British Foreign Secretary proffered the usual sympathy and dilated upon British "friendliness" towards China, but his patronising attitude in enunciating the terms on which Britain will condescend to allow " a transition from the old to a new treaty system in a way which would liberally meet new Chinese aspirations" is hardly likely to find favour with the Nanking Government. His complaint that the new Nationalist administration in China had not shown a readiness to make a settlement with Britain in regard to the Nanking incidents is totally unjustified. Has Britain ever tried honestly to meet the Chinese demands about the Wahnsein incidents when British warships caused monstrous damage to Chinese life and property in bombarding an undefended town? The American Government has shown a genuinely friendly attitude of reconciliation with Chinese Nationalism and it has, though Sir Austen Chamberlain makes a grievance of this, succeeded in reaching a settlement with the Nanking Government. If Britain continues to bully China, she will have to wait long before an Anglo-Chinese settlement can be effected.

Contempt For Egyptian Nationalism.

The British Foreign Secretary did not care in his reference to the Egyptian political situation even to cloak in the language of diplomacy his contempt for Egyptian nationalism. He harped upon the old, old British argument that Britain adhered to the Declaration of 1922. The absurdity and hypocrisy of this repeated assurance of loyalty to a Declaration which made Egypt only nominally free are brought into clear relief by the exhibition of British policy at Cairo from 1922 to the present day, when Britain has consistently adhered to the game of divide and rule in Egypt. Sir Austen Chamberlain now offensively declares "whatever form of Government the Egyptian King and people established, Egypt must take account of the Reservations and satisfy Britain regarding them until such time, if the time ever came, when they would be prepared to make a Treaty with Britain." That little insolent phrase "if the time ever came" is significant. British Imperialism will take care to see that "the time never comes." What it desires is a Treaty dictated to Egypt by Britain under which British commercial interests exploit the land as their own preserve. That Egyptian Nationalism will never allow.

Government's Liquor Propaganda.

The Hon. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad, the new Excise Minister, seems to have readily adjusted himself to the Excise policy of Government. Mr. M. D. Karki, member for Kanara District, asked in the Council whether a recently opened foreign liquor shop at Karwar was opened in response to public demand or at the instance of the head of the district administration. The Excise Minister had no information in answer "as the papers have been destroyed." Nor are Government aware of the discontent in Karwar with regard to this unwanted shop. In spite of the professed past or present ignorance, Government seem to be trying to increase the consumption of foreign liquor even in the teeth of public opposition, as if to make amends for the decreasing consumption of country liquor. It is, therefore, the duty not only of Karwar but of all towns and cities to form local Prohibition Leagues affiliated to the All-India League and to carry on an intensive anti-liquor agitation. It is a pity that the City of Bombay has not given the right lead in the matter. But what Bombay has failed to do Mr. Karki may do for his own district.

All-India Vernaculars Conference.

The Mysore University has done a great service to the cause of modern Indian languages by resolving to convene shortly an All-India Vernaculars Conference in Mysore. The object of the Conference is stated to be to decide upon a practical working programme for developing vernacular literature in the country and it will invite delegates from every University and other seats of learning. Such a Conference has long been overdue, presuming that is to be something more than an annual meeting. The All-India Conference can do much only if it has a permanent executive to work all the year round with provincial organisations under it. These organisations will then share with the Universities the hitherto neglected task of developing the vernaculars. There has been a fair literary awakening in the country in the last few years, as is evidenced by the fast growing number of books and magazines printed in the vernaculars. There is much literary talent available which, for want of organised patronage and co-operation, is either unused or ill-used for the publication of trashy literature. A well organised and well financed institution can certainly remedy this state of things. The recently published Marathi Encyclopedia shows what greater things can be achieved by wider organisation.

COUNCIL ASKED TO BETRAY INDIA.

SIR CHUNILAL'S ANTI-NATIONAL PROPOSALS

NON-BRAHMIN BACKSLIDERS

MR. NOOR MAHOMED'S PUSILLANIMOUS DIPLOMACY

PARSIS UNITED FOR BOYCOTT

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, Aug. 1.

To-day's proceedings of the Council were extraordinarily lively and piquant. For the whole day there was a full-dress debate on Sir Chunilal Mehta's motion to elect the Committee of the Council to co-operate with the Simon Commission. The debate was in full swing when the Council adjourned. Several big guns have not yet opened fire and it seems that the whole of to-morrow will be taken up by the debate.

The surprise of the day was that Sir Chunilal was astonishingly brief and non-commital in his speech. He did nothing more than making a formal motion and giving a rapid survey of the actual happenings. One could see from his manner that he had not his heart in the task which according to the general belief is thrust upon him.

The opposition speakers were vehement in their powerful denunciation of the Commission. Mr. R. G. Pradhan was the first to load his guns. He struck at the very root of the thing by declaring that the Commission was unconstitutional.

Rao Sahib D. R. Patil gave expression to the views of the Non-Brahmin Party. It was in the interests of non-Brahmins he said to co-operate with the Commission. Khan Bahadur Bhutto was outspoken to a fault. It is his candid opinion that Parliament has done the greatest service to India by excluding Indians from the Commission. In a vehement speech Mr. Nariman declared that India did not believe in the 'bona fides' and good faith of the British people. Sir Vasantrao put a queer figure by his unrestrained effusions. If Lokmanya were living, he said, he would have asked the country to co-operate with the Commission. Mr. Bole was anxious for co-operation, lest his case should go by default. There was considerable diplomacy in Mr. Noor Mohamed's speech. He told the House that he would have taken Muslims to the opposition lobby if Hindus had accepted Mr. Jinnah's proposals.

His Excellency was watching the proceedings for a considerable part of the debate. The atmosphere was all along tense.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAILS

POONA, Aug. 1.

(From Our Special Representative.)

The debate on the Statutory Commission was responsible for the atmosphere of unusual liveliness that prevailed in the Council Hall when the Bombay Legislative Council met this afternoon. The visitors' galleries were fully packed and the attendance of members was larger than on any other previous occasion. There was no question list and the House at once proceeded with the debate on the Statutory Commission.

ON THE FATEFUL TASK.

In an atmosphere of subdued excitement Sir Chunilal Mehta, Finance Member, rose to perform his self-appointed fateful task. He made the following motion:—

"That the Legislative Council do proceed to elect a Committee of seven representatives to take part in the Joint Conference of the Indian Statutory Commission as stated in the letter from the Chairman of the Indian Statutory Commission to the Viceroy dated 6th February, 1928."

QUOTE RULE.

Before the Finance Member could proceed with his speech, Mr. Pahalajani promptly got up and raised a point of order. He wanted to know under what Rule or Standing Order the motion was going to be moved. He pointed out that there was no provision either in the Rules or Standing Orders which would bring the motion in order.

THE EXPLANATION.

The Finance Member explaining stated that what he had moved was a motion and not a resolution. He knew he said that the resolution must be in the nature of a recommendation. The motion had been defined as a statement of a matter brought forward for the decision of the House. Proceeding he argued that there was nothing in the Rules or Standing Orders to prevent him from making such a motion.

The Legal Remembrancer submitted that the motion was in order.

THE RULING.

The President pointed out that it was for the first time that such a point of order was raised. The motion, he said, was submitted in proper time and it had obtained his permission. The President ruled that the motion was in order.

SIR CHUNILAL'S SPEECH.

The Finance Member made a brief manuscript speech in commending the motion to the House. Continuing he said the motion dealt with a very important matter. Much had been written and spoken both in regard to the principle and details of the statutory enquiry. He was, moreover, quite certain that from the debates in the Assembly and in several other Provincial Councils on the question of the appointments of Committees all 'pros and cons' of the question were fully known to the members of the House and it was, therefore, unnecessary to take their time in dealing with them. Sir John Simon in his first letter to the Viceroy had suggested that steps should be taken to move the Provincial Legislatures to elect their Committees to sit with the Statutory Commission in a Joint Conference. The Council was aware, the Finance Member proceeded, of the concession allowed by the Commission to the Provincial Committees as regards in camera evidence. It was also aware that the point about in camera evidence was raised by the Committee of the Punjab Council. In another letter Sir John had suggested that the Commission would be glad to arrange to meet representatives from each of the Provincial Committees in order to hear their final views. The members of the House must be, moreover, knowing that the Bombay Government had taken great pains in preparing materials for the Commission. A special Reform Secretary had been appointed for the purpose of preparing the case of this Government. In view of all these circumstances it was now for the House to elect its Committee.

Mr. Pahalajani asked the Finance Member whether the members to be elected were to be chosen only from the House or even from outside.

The Finance Member replied that his motion contemplated only the members of the House and not outsiders.

Mr. K. F. Nariman raised a point of order relying on the provisions of the Government of India Act. There was not an instance, he pointed out, when the Council elected any Committee to co-operate with an outside body such as the Commission was. Besides the Council could not discuss any matter which had not been provided for either in the Rules or Standing Orders. He held that the motion was 'ultra vires'.

The President disallowed the point of order.

REJECT THE MOTION.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan of Nasik opposed the motion in a speech replete with cogent arguments and sound reasoning. He asked the House to reject the motion summarily. He laid emphasis on the fact that India as a whole had adopted a policy of boycotting the Commission. That policy was the only right policy to pursue having regard to the constitution of the Commission. Any departure from that policy was, in his opinion, tantamount to a position of national humiliation. The speaker argued that the Commission, as it was constituted was unconstitutional as it constituted an offence against a fundamental principle. Proceeding he remarked that the exclusion of Indians from the Commission was a downright national insult and as a self-respecting nation it was their duty to retaliate. Was not even the late Lord Sinha fit to be appointed on this Commission? The speaker then came to consider the qualifications of the Commissioners. He observed that with the exception of Sir John Simon the Commission consisted of very conspicuous mediocrity.

AN IMPORTANT POINT.

At this stage Mr. K. F. Nariman raised a very important point. He asked whether Government members could vote on the motion or take part in the discussion on the motion. He quoted from the letter of Sir John Simon and pointed out that what Sir John wanted was a Committee of non-official members of the Council.

The President said that the Committee was to be elected by the Council as a whole. It was however left to the Government members out of their free choice if they did not want to take part in the debate or did not want to vote.

Rao Saheb Dongersing Patil, a Non-Brahmin, supported the motion. All through his speech he was considerably heckled by the opposition members.

The speaker said the motion before the House deserved a very careful, anxious and dispassionate consideration. His submission was that as representatives of the people it was their duty to consider the motion in the interests of the masses. He knew that the feelings of Indians were wounded by their exclusion from the Commission. He admitted that Whitehall had committed a blunder in not taking Indians into their confidence. But his question was should they commit another blunder because Whitehall had committed one? The speaker then thought it fit to ridicule the non-co-operation movement. Those who talked the language of non-co-operation he said should please themselves. There was not the slightest gain in his opinion if they boycotted the Commission.

NO UUSE CO-OPERATION.

Mr. B. G. Pahalajani, leader of the Coalition Nationalist Party, opposed the motion in a vigorous speech. While considering the question of co-operation with the Commisson he opined that they had to rely upon the statements made by Sir John Simon and other eminent British politicians in the House of Commons. Those statements clearly showed that British politicians were not prepared to give Indians an adequate share in the shaping of India's destiny. The speaker maintained that self-determination was the birth-right of India like that of any other nation, and it was not for the Commission to decide it. Coming to the procedure of the enquiry, he pointed out that Pariament was not bound to consider the reports made by Provincial Committees. Lord Birkenhead had said that the Commission was appointed to enquire into the fitness of Indians for self-Government. The speaker asked "will the Indian Committees whose co-operation is sought by the Commission be in a position to sit in judgment over their own fitness."

"GREATEST SERVICE TO INDIA!"

Khan Bahadur Bhutto, the moving spirit of the Muslim Party, supported the motion. According to him no case was made out for non-co-operating with the Commission. The only argument which appealed to them all was the humiliation they left at the exclusion of Indians from the Commission. But he would ask who was responsible for this exclusion? Surely Indians themselves! The speaker then waxed eloquent on the manifold advantages of British rule. British Government he said had done the greatest service to India by excluding Indians from the personnel of the Commission. He was afraid that if some Indians were appointed on the Commission the Hindus and Muslims would have flown at each others throats and nothing good would have come out of that position. Concluding he appealed to the majority communities in India to create confidence in the minority communities. Then and then alone the minority communities would come to believe in the good faith of the majority communities.

PARSIS FOR BOYCOTT.

Mr. P. J. Marzban opposing the motion gave a telling reply to the argument advanced by the speaker who preceded him. If it were argued, he said, that the Commission should not have Indians on it because Hindus would have quarrelled with Muslims, it could be also argued with greater emphasis that this Council should only consist of Europeans because Hindus and Muslims often disagreed. Moreover if Indians were not fit to sit on the Commission, he could not understand how they were regarded as fit to be the members of Committees. The speaker emphasized the point that there was remarkable unanimity of opinion on the boycott of the Commission. Parsis he said, were known to be very level-headed men. They were also known for their moderate views in politics. But even that Parsi Community practically as a whole was opposed to the Commission. The Parsi believed that it was not sport for them to go alone to the Commission and ask for gifts when their sister communities were unanimously boycotting the Commission. The speaker regretted that an Indian member of Government should have thought it fit to move that motion. He wished that Sir Chunilal on the eve of his retirement had acted more wisely.

NO GAIN TO MUSLIMS.

Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalji opposed the motion. What was this Committee going to do, he asked. He argued that if Muslims could not trust Hindus on the Commission how were they going to trust them on the Committees. The speaker's conviction was that Muslims were not going to be benefited in any way by their co-operation with the Commission.

N. E. Navale (Non-Brahmin) supported the motion. It was the mandate of the Non-Brahmin Conference, he said, to co-operate with the Commission.

BRITAIN'S RIGHT CHALLENGED.

Mr. J. B. Petit opposed the motion. He could not understand, he began, what insurmountable reasons were there that came in the way of satisfying the Indian demand. The speaker made it quite clear that it was the people in power who were non-co-operating with Indians. What right, he asked, had these people in power to sit in judgment over India's destiny, people who had deliberately flouted public opinion in this country?

DRIVING TO N.C.O.

Mr. Shivdasani said he could not understand why the Finance Member should have come forward to father this motion as the matter covered by the motion did not belong to his department proceeding Mr. Shivdasani said his feelings were considerably relieved after hearing the Finance Member who was half-hearted in his attempt and had only performed his painful duty. The conduct of the Government was such, the speaker asserted, that the people were driven to non-co-operation. The whole of India would be a united nation, he observed, if Englishmen would withdraw from India.

After tea recess Mr. Swaminarayan opposed the motion.

Mir Mahomed Baloch opposing the motion appealed to the House to take the advice of the Congress which had declared Complete Independence as the goal of India. They had to win their freedom, he maintained, by the dint of their own labour. Freedom was never given as a gift.

Mr. V. N. Jog who followed with the opposition, observed that the Commission was the negation of the principle of self-determination.

THE IRONY OF IT!

By far the most solid contribution to the debate was made by Mr. K. F. Nariman. It was a strange irony of fate he said that on a day when the whole of India was celebrating the anniversary of Lokmanya Tilak, an Indian should have come forward to make a motion which was the very antethesis of nationalism and patriotism the qualities of which, Lokmanya was an embodiment.

In his opinion fraudulent bodies like the Councils were not the places where they could find the real voice of the nation. It was not a fair fight he contended that with a handicap of thirty votes in his pockets the Finance Member should challenge the House. If he wanted to know the voice of the people, in all justice and fairness, he must ask Government members not to vote on the motion. Continuing the speaker said the whole country was united on a very modest demand, and yet the nation was not in a position to enforce that demand. This was the result of the British Rule in India for 150 years. This opposition to the Commission, he remarked, was based on principle. He questioned the right of Parliament to be the final arbiter of India's political destiny. The time had come to declare that India did not believe in the 'bona fides' of the British people. That day was gone when India believed in the good faith of the British people. Swaraj for India meant a great national calamity for England. He know the mentality of those who wanted a foreign Commission to enquire into their fitness. That mentality was like that of criminals who cultivated a liking for gaol life owing to habit. Concluding he said the most that Indians could do, circumstanced as they were, was to preserve the honour and self-respect of their country by refusing to co-operate with the Commission.

Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar supporting the Bill remarked that if Lokmanya

(Continued on next page).

MAHATMA TO THE SCENE.

TO LEAD BARDOLI PEASANTS.

SURAT, Aug. 1.

It is definitely understood that Mr. Gandhi is arriving here to-morrow (Thursday) morning. He will proceed to Bardoli by the 8 o'clock train.—A. P.

(EARLIER.)

SURAT, Aug. 1.

It is understood in reliable quarters that Mr. Gandhi is arriving here on Saturday and will proceed to Bardoli. It is believed the object of his visit is to study the progress of the struggle from the beginning and decide on further course of action.

He will occupy the same room at the Bardoli Patidar Ginning factory which he occupied in 1921.—A. P.

MRS. NAIDU'S MESSAGE TO BARDOLI.

SOUL OF INDIA STILL ALIVE.

DR. SAPRU ON GOVT'S BANKRUPT STATESMANSHIP

The following letter has been addressed to Sjt. Vallabhbhai by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu from Arogyavaram where she is nursing her daughter who is ill:—

Dear "Sardar" Vallabhbhai,—From my remote corner of the Eastern Ghats where I am trying to coax my daughter back to some semblance of health, I have been carefully following the valiant Satyagraha of Bardoli under your direction. I have always believed that Mahatmaji's ideals of Satyagraha would go deep down into the very soul of the land and spring into life from the soil and find its best expression through those who live in close and loving contact and communion with the soil. It is not the artificial life of cities nor the academic life of universities that can evoke and sustain so brave, so authentic and determined a battle-spirit and martyr-spirit as the unlettered and simple peasants of Bardoli have been showing the world from day to day and week to week.

MASSES AS TEACHERS.

The masses are becoming, as they have the right to become, the teachers and examplars of the classes because they are not concerned with theories and experiments of a spasmodic and tentative nature. They are not concerned with intellectual experiments and political sensations. They are engaged in life and death issues vitally affecting their daily existence. It is this which has given the deep sincerity and sustaining power and continuity to their struggle. There is a reality and substance in their Satyagraha which must leaven the whole of national life.

TRIBUTE TO SARDAR.

I am sorry that I am unable to participate in this grim and beautiful battle of the peasants which has drawn in such surprising fashion such diverse types of men to be its champions, but I send you and your devoted band of fellow-workers a message of my cordial and affectionate admiration and sympathy. You have twice within one year manifested a wonderful power of organisation and leadership. You have twice within one year translated Mahatmaji's teachings into practical, organised, dynamic and creative action. And, if, as even so hostile an agency as the "Times" has to recognise it, your labours and leadership have passed into the songs that women sing in their cottages, I think you have deserved such tribute.

MOTHER'S GRIEF.

I have been wanting to write to you for a long time, but Padmaja has been as she should be just now, my first consideration, and most of my time is spent in tending her and ministering to her needs. She does not progress very rapidly. The convalescence has frequent interruptions but she is a very radiant Satyagrahi herself, engaged in a struggle against a very formidable foe. For the time being I am just—"Mother"—and it is in itself a complete career of service. Please give my greetings to all your colleagues, our friends, and to the courageous peasants of Bardoli.

SOUL OF INDIA STILL ALIVE.

Say from me that India the Mother land is deeply in debt to them, simple, unlettered and suffering, for so wonderful, so heroic a testimony that the soul of India is still vibrating alive—and indomitable is the cause of right.

...Believe me,

Yours V. Sincerely,

(Sd.) SAROJINI NAIDU.

TRUTH ABOUT BARDOLI

DR. SAPRU ON GOVERNMENT'S POOR STATESMANSHIP

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 1.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has issued the following statement to press:—

Certain aspects of the Bardoli affair seem to my mind to be of such peculiar importance that it is necessary to call attention to them if further deterioration of the situation is to be prevented. It is clear from the statement issued by Mr. Vallabhbai Patel that civil disobedience has never been the issue. Judged in its true proportions the problem is not one of a trial of strength between the Government and the people. It is to my mind nothing more and nothing less than this: A large number of people have been assessed to revenue, they feel aggrieved on certain definte grounds, they allege the Settlement Officer made no enquiry on the spot, and relied on record of rights and recommended 30 per cent. enhancement relying on the rise of prices in abnormal years. The settlement commissioner severely criticised the report as valueless. He, in his turn, re-grouped 31 villages raising the rates to the extent of sixtysix per cent. in some cases and recommended an enhancement of twentynine per cent., on the basis of rental values. Government in their turn reduced this increase to twentytwo per cent. They re-grouped twentytwo villages with the results that the increase is further reduced to twenty per cent.

The people affected feel aggrieved at all this, ask for redress and when they do not get it they set up an organised agitation. Government meet this agitation by employment of coercive processes and method which in their turn give rise to fresh grievances and angry feelings. Feeling on the subject grows in Bombay and spreads outside. The Governor then intervenes and makes a speech.

PRIMA FACIE CASE FOR INQUIRY.

It is impossible to read the speech without feeling that there is at least a "prima facie" case to be inquired into. A wise and statesmanlike Government would not talk of civil disobedience or of anything of the kind being the issue between them and the people when the leader of the movement himself says that civil disobedience has never been the issue. Wisdom and expediency both require that Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel should be taken at his word and rather than raise the bogey of disobedience of His Majesty's writs and consequences flowing therefrom, give His Majesty's subjects the inquiry they want.

EARL WINTERTON'S PROVOCATIVE SPEECH.

Unfortunately at a critical juncture like this that evil genius of India, namely Lord Winterton, intervenes to speak, not to soothe but to exasperate the people. Prestige must be a valuable asset of every Government but some people have different notions of prestige. The India Office has its own notions. The prestige of the Government, if rightly viewed, would be infinitely advanced, for fairness aind justice, if a fair and impartial enquiry were immediately ordered and His Majesty's subjects felt that they could get their grievances redressed. On the other hand there is not much chance of that prestige being enhanced if matters are allowed to drift in the manner they have drifted for a pretty long time. It seemed at one time that a settlement was well within sight. It is, however, a pity that having gone so far Government should now refuse to go further and allow their decision to be robbed of all grace.

STRANGE ATTITUDE OF GOVERNMENT.

If the contention of the aggrieved ryots is that the enhancement of their revenue is unjust or unfair then it is difficult to understand, excepting on the ground of prestige being at stage, why Government should, pending enquiry, insist upon the payment of that very enhanced revenue which is going to be the subject of the re-inquiry. If there is going to be an inquiry at all there doe snot seem to be any sound reason why the inquiry should be limited merely to an investigation into errors of calculation and fact. If the settlement Officer's report has been condemned by the Settlement Commissioner and if the Settlement Commissioner's decision has been departed from in its turn by the Government themselves, one can understand why people should not be particularly happy at the prospect of a restricted enquiry by another revenue officer. If a Judicial Officer is to sit with a Revenue Officer merely as an adviser or an assessor why not give him the full status of a member of a committee of enquiry, nor is it easy to see on what "constitutional" ground would be the inclusion of a non-official appointed by the Government make such a committee an illegal committee. The ultimate decision will rest with the Government and it would be a pity to drop this

(Continued on page 9.)

INDIA'S FUTURE CONSTITUTION

BENGAL COUNCIL VOTES FOR FEDERATION

SIR ABDUR RAHIM'S RESOLUTIOH PASSED

CALCUTTA, Aug. 1.

The Bengal Council resumed discussion on Sir Abdur Rahim's motion expressing the Council's opinion as regards the future constitution of India. The amendment of Fazlul Huq demanding separate electorate was negatived. All Mahomedan members except three voted for the amendment and all Hindu members numbering fifty opposed it, and it was lost by majority of twenty votes. The original motion was carried without division. Official and non-official Europeans did not take part in the discussion or in the voting.—A. P.

COMMUNAL ELECTORATE

AMENDMENT THROWN OUT

CALCUTTA, Aug. 1.

In the Bengal Legislative Council to-day the amendment of Moulvi Fazlul Huq to the motion of Sir Abdur Rahim, demanding separate communal electorates was lost, 30 voting for and 50 against it.—A. P.

WHY HE ADVISED TO CALL OFF STRIKE

Dr. RAJAN'S EXPLANATION

MADRAS, Aug. 1.

Dr. Rajan explaining the reasons for his advice to call off the railway strike declared that the arrest of the principal leaders had resulted in the difficulty in controlling the men's action, inconvenience to the public caused by the paralysis of train traffic; necessity to prove that the strikers' intention was not to handicap the railway system; accidents to life and property at more than one place. Dr. Rajan declared that the strikers who were responsible for the tragedies at Burkalpur, Kattuppakkam and Kodaikanal Road should pay the law's penalty.

MEN UNWILLING TO RETURN.

Mr. Ernest Kirk, General Secretary, Madras Labour Union, who returned here this morning from Trichinopoly, interviewed by the Associated Press, declared that the situation was more serious than it was imagined. The men were expressing their unwillingness to return unless the leaders who had been jailed were released or they approved calling off the strike. He added that only the running staff were returning, not the menials. Mr. Kirk has reason to believe that the leaders who have been put in jail are in favour of calling off the strike.—A. P.

S. I. R- METRE GAUGE LIN

NIGHT RUNNIG RESUMES TO-DAY

MADRAS, July 31.

It is reported that with effect from 2nd August night running will be resumed on metre gauge line.

A Trichinopoly message says that a provisional committee consisting of ten members representing the workmen at the Golden Rock engineering shops who called off the strike has appealed to all running staff and menials to resume immediately so that a peaceful atmosphere may be ensued for negotiations with the Agent and Government. It proposes to issue instructions to the same effect to workshop labourers on the 2nd August.

It is understood that 192 workmen resumed at the Trichinopoly engineering workshop to-day while only two are reported to have turned up at the Golden Rock.

On the West Coast between Podanur and Mangalore all men who are wavering have resumed.—A. P.

CASE AGAINST STRIKE LEADERS

DEFENCE COUNSEL TO WAIT ON GOVT

MADRAS, Aug. 1.

Mr. Abbas Ali, the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day adjourned the hearing of the cases in which railway strike leaders are charged with complicity in the disturbances during the strike till August 14, the defence counsel representing that he proposed to wait on the Government and the Agent praying for withdrawal of the cases in view of the improvement in the strike situation.

The accused are Manicka Das (strike propagandist), Rangaswami Naidu, President, Local S. I. R. Union, and eight others.—A. P.

Madras, Aug. 1.—D. J. Dalgarno of Messrs. Marshall and Sons has been appointed Secretary of the Madras branch of the European Association vice Mr. J. K. Metherell, resigned, who is proceeding to England on furlough by S.S. Rawalpindi on Saturday.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA RAILWAYMEN'S FEDERATION

MADRAS, July 31.

The General Secretary, All India Railwaymen's Federation says that the Council of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation will meet at the premises of M. S. M. Railway Union, Perambur on Sunday, 5th August, under the presidency of Rai Saheb Chandrika Prasad, Chairman of the Federation. All affiliated railway unions are requested to send in representatives. The agenda includes the strike situation, S. I. R. present position, G. I. P. railway workmens conditions and Lilooah workers. Other subjects may be brought forward with the permission of the chairman. M. and S. M., B. B. and C. I., G. I. P. and B. N. R. unions have already signified their desire to attend. Messrs. Joshi, Jhabwalla and other leaders are expected to arrive on the 5th.—A. P.

BENGAL'S URGENT NEEDS

SIR S. JACKSON'S PLATITUDES.

DETENUS TO CONTINUE TO ROT IN JAIL

CALCUTTA, July 31.

Addressing the Bengal Legislative Council this afternoon His Excellency Sir Stanley Jackson referred to the detention of political prisoners and said: "A year ago I made a statement with reference to detenus under restraint under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act and Regulation III. I was then able to announce considerable progress in the number of men released during the first eight months of last year and I expressed a hope that the rate of gradual release would continue. This gradual release has continued and is continuing to-day, provided nothing unforseen occurs. At the present rate of release now operating the number of 16 now in detention should be gradually reduced if not completely wiped out in the course of a few weeks."

NEED OF BENGAL.

His Excellency added, "If I were asked what I consider after 16 months' experience and observation in the province the most pressing and urgent needs of Bengal and what reforms might be calculated to bring the greatest good to the greatest number of its inhabitants, I should be inclined to express the view, 'an efficient system of primary education, encouragement to cultivators of soil and amelioration of their conditions and irrigation.' It appears to me that an opportunity of making a start upon two of these problems is now before the Council. A serious consideration of the third subject, in my judgment, cannot be long delayed."

Referring to famine conditions in Bengal His Excellency said from all accounts which could be relied upon the Government were satisfied that officers in districts had carried out their difficult duties well and had supplied correct appreciation of the situation in each district. The Government had complied with all demands made by local officers. His Excellency also referred to the Bengal Tenancy Amendment Bill aiming at granting substantial rights to undertyrots and the Bengal Rural Primary Education Bill, both of which are on the anvil of the present session of the Council.—A. P.

JAMSHEDPUR SITUATION

MEN RETURN TO WORK

JAMSHEDPUR, July 31.

Seventy-five "Hartalists" were re-engaged to-day, bringing to total of men re-engaged to over 1,100. The workmen are expected to return to work in larger numbers from August 1st.—A. P.

ENTIRELY UNFOUNDED REPORT

MR. AMERY'S CONTRADICTION

LONDON, August 1.

Mr. Amery has stated that the newspaper report that he has tendered his resignation from Government is entirely unfounded.—Reuter.

A RAILWAY SMASH

14 KILLED OVER 20 INJURED

LONDON, July 31.

Berlin.—14 persons have been killed and over 20 injured in a collision between an express from Saarbrucken and a stationary goods train between Uim and Augsberg owing to points not functioning.—Reuter.

BELUR SABOTAGE

ANOTHER MAN ARRESTED

CALCUTTA, July 31.

Another man, named Samad, said to be a former employee of the Calcutta Port Commissioners, has been arrested in connection with the Belur train smash.—A. P.

INSPIRATION TO GENERATIONS.

WHAT INDIA OWES TO LOKAMANYA

BOMBAY'S ENTHUSIASTIC TRIBUTES.

Bombay commemorated the death anniversary of the late Lokamanya Tilak on Wednesday with her traditional pomp and spontaneity. "Eight years ago one of the greatest figures in the history of modern India passed away, but his memory will never die, for, he was not an individual but an ideal." This remarkable tribute paid by Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, the Mayor of Bombay, was voiced and echoed by every speaker at the various public meetings held in the city and suburbs.

LADIES' TRIBUTE.

The women of Bombay held a largely attended public meeting when Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and several lady speakers joined the chorus of tributes paid to the departed patriot. The theme of the speeches was "Lokamanya Tilak and Bardoli." The speakers addressed the ladies urging them to emulate the example of the unflinching patriotism of the late Lokamanya and be prepared to sacrifice the last breath of their lives in the cause of the country. Attention was drawn to the great struggle now being waged in Bardoli between the peasants and the Government which had become an all-India question. In the successful termination of the great fight lay the people's strength. If they won the fight they would win Swaraj.

AT MARWARI VIDYALAYA.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh presdied at another big public meeting held in the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Swaraj Sabha. Maulana Shaukat Ali, Mrs. Ratanben Mehta, Mr. R. S. Nimbkar and Mr. Mukund Malaviya addressed the meeting.

IDEAL NOT INDIVIDUAL

In the course of a touching speech Dr. Deshmukh said that 8 years had elapsed since the greatest figure in the history of modern India passed away. He asked the audience to visualise the 1st of August, 1920, of the unparalleled demonstration ever witnessed showing the love of the people towards that patriot, of the large mass of 4 lakhs of people who took part in the grand funeral ceremony of the late Lokamanya Tilak. Even a king could not have been so honoured and so universally bereaved and every person irrespective of caste, creed or colour took part in the funeral and paid homage to his memory. The late Lokamanya earned the love and respect of his countrymen because he was not an individual but an ideal carried to perfection. His ideal was "united India", and "free India". He had the ideal and ambition before him to see India united and to see India free. He not only said "Swaraj is my birth-right", but he fought for it. He preached the gospel of Swaraj and inspired his countrymen by his own example and precept. Thrice did the powerful Government try to break his will, but he stood defiantly against the force of the bureaucratic Government and never accepted defeat.

HIS SACRIFICES.

Coming to the sacrifices of the Lokamanya in the cause of the country, the speaker said, his inclinations were distinctly towards a literary career and if he had been allowed to pursue this he could have been one of the greatest, if not the premier, scholars of the world. Lokamanya's greatest costribution to India, the speaker thought, was that he tried to change the slave mentality of Indians and to instil in them a desire for freedom and independence. In that he had remarkably succeeded and if India had advanced politically it was due to the pioneer efforts of the late Lokamanya. Concluding Dr. Deshmukh reminded the audience that they had a great duty to perform. The late Lokamanya Tilak had unfurled the flag of Swaraj and it was for his countrymen now to keep it flying. Eloquently he appealed to the audience to emulate his noble example by wholehearted service to the country.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI'S HOMAGE.

Maulana Shaukat Ali also recalled the unprecedented scenes witnessed at the funeral ceremony of the late Lokamanya. August 1st, he said, would ever remain a red letter day in the history of India, because it was on that the people of India, whether they were Hindus or Mahomedans, declared their determination to carry the work started by the late Lokamanya. The speaker said it was the valiant fight that the late Lokamanya was putting up against the Government, that inspired him (the speaker) to leave Government service. Lokamanya Tilak had illuminated India by preaching patriotism.

REPLY TO CRITICS.

Replying to the critics who said that India was weak, the speaker said the spirit of patriotism instilled by the late Lokamanya had not died and at any time it may assert itself. He welcomed any act of violence on the part of the Government which must undoubtedly rouse the patriotism of the people and end in their winning Swaraj. "Let the Government take machine-guns to Bardoli and insist on their pound of flesh and I am sure the whole of India will stand shoulder to shoulder, forget their differences and march towards Swaraj.

Mr. Nimbkar in an eloquent speech said that the late Lokamanya was a practical politician and believed in educating the masses and the peasants.

The meeting terminated with cries of "Vande Mataram."

AN INSPIRATION TO NEW INDIA

LOKMANY A'S BUST OPENED

The hall of the Deccan Merchants' Association was tastefully decorated on the occasion of unveiling ceremony of the bust of Lokamanya Tilak last evening. The bust is prepared by the celebrated artist Mr. R. K. Phadke and it faithfully represents the late patriot. The audience composed of famous merchants corporators and several other distinguished men of Bombay, like Messrs. K. B. Joshi, S. K. Pupala, Dost Mahomad Khairaj, L. G. Mahajani, Dahamkar, G. S. Ranade, Horibhau Gokhale and others who represent the Deccani business community.

In a bright little speech, Mr. K. B. Joshi, vice-president of the Association welcomed the guests and dilated in the importance of Tilak day and said in a prophetic tone that it go down to history as the Independence day. Continuing he explained the objects and aims that inspired the Deccan Merchants' Association in organising the Technical library in whose Hall, the bust was opened. Paying tribute to Tilak's interest in the industrial regeneration of the country, he introduced. Dr. Nair as one who has done something substantial in the field and requested him to unveil the bust.

Mr. Pupala joined Mr. Joshi in asking Dr. Nair to do so.

Dr. Nair in unveiling the bust said:—

"Gentlemen.—I thank you very sincerely for the honour you have done me this evening by electing me to unveil the bust of the great maan late Lokamanya Tilak on behalf of the Deccan Merchants' Association. I hesitated to give my consent when your Secretary called over at my place to invite me. But now it gives me great pleasure to be able to accept your invitation and be amidst you.

There cannot be two opinions about the foresight and the breadth of vision of the great deceased, and it is only in appreciation I am sure, of the great interest that the Lokamana used to take in the industrial and commercial regeneration of this land of birth that you thought of perpetuating his name, in however humble and inadequate a manner it may be.

A NECESSARY INSTITUTE.

A Technical Library is no doubt an humble but very necessary Institute, and can be taken advantage of by enterprising young people who are just entering the threshold of life and have aspirations to distinguish themselves in the industrial commercial and scientific life of the country. I earnestly look forward to the day when business of the effects and success of such men India will be on a par with the other industrial countries in this matter, a day to which I am sure even Lokamanya Tilak looked forward when he took up the cause of Swadeshi in right earnest, and made it an important and essential plank in his programme of national regeneration. I should not be very far from being a prophet if I presume to think, that if you continue your activities in the manner you have so far directed them, a Jamshetji Tata or a Laxman Rao Kirloskar will gratefully refer to your institution as the fountain-source of the germination of his aspirations.

It may not be inappropriate on an occasion like this to refer to the new spirit in our young men, who, partly because they are forced by circumstances and partly because of their intelligent understanding, are taking more to business and independent walks of life, and have seen the futility of regarding service as the be-all and end-all, considered safe and secure not many years before. More and more people now think of salesmanship, canvassing, shop-keeping, broker's trade starting small industries, as they have also begun to show preference for technical and industrial training that would not necessarily make them to look up to other people for maintenance.

INSPIRATION TO YOUTH.

That this new spirit may be still more fostered and harnessed to fruitful purpose an institution like yours and a venture like the Technical Library you have organised are just the proper thing to do. That you have named it after the great man and you are placing his inspiring bust in this hall is all welcome, since I believe with you, that it will prove a source of great inspiration to generations to come. I am gratified to understand that my esteemed friend, Mr. Jayakar was given the honour of formally opening the library for the public use, and I am glad to know also that some inquisitive and brainy have derived benefit from it. I wish prosperity to your institution and thank you once more for allowing me to unveil the bust of the great man.

Gentlemen, with your consent, I unveil the bust of the late lamented and universally respected Lokamanya Tilak."

GLACIER MENACE IN KASHMIR

N. W. RAILWAY PREPARED FOR ALL EVENTUALITIES

EMERGENCY TRAINS RUSHED TO SPOT

LAHORE, July 31.

Owing to the serious menace which may confront the N.W. Railway should the glacier in the mountain regions beyond Leh in Ladakh, which is blocking the waters of the river Shyok give way thus allowing the waters to rush headlong down the Indus Valley, precautionary measures are being taken rapidly. The staff of the Bridge Divison of the North Western Railway at present employed on the reconstruction of the Attock Bridge have temporarily diverted their energies from the work and are busily engaged in removing and dismantling material which might endanger the safety of the main bridge spans should a flood of exceptional volume come down the river. Two large steam cranes with fifty feet jibs capable of lifting thirty tons each have been despatched to assist in the work and standby in case of emergency.

Two assistant bridge engineers with a large and specially trained gang of bridge Khallasies, provided with grabs and tackle, are stationed at the site and are prepared to take instant action should the necessity arise. Powerful arc lamps are being installed for lighting up the river over a considerable area so that careful watch may be kept from all parts of the bridge at night as well as day.—A. P.

OLYMPIC FINALS.

SOME RECORD FINISHES

LONDON, July 31.

In finals of Long Jump, E. B. Ham (America) first. He cleared twenty-five feet four and three-fourth inches which is Olympic record. Cator Haiti second with twenty-four feet and ten and two-fifths inches. Bates (America) twenty-four feet four and one-fourth inches.

Throwing discuss by women. Miss Konopacka (Poland) first with 38.17 metres. Subsequently established the world record with 39.62 metres. Miss Copeland (America) second with 37.09 metres and Miss Svedberg (Sweden) third with 35.92 metres.

Women's hundred yards final.—Miss Robinson (America) first winning by foot in twelve and one-fifth seconds. Miss Rosenfeld and Miss Smith Canadians were second and third respectively.—Reuter's Special.

Percy Williams (Canada) won the final of 200 metres by two feet his time being twenty-one and four-fifths seconds. Rangeley (Britain) was second while Scholtz (America) and Koernig (Germany) tied for third place.—Reuter's Special.

OLYMPIC SPORTS.

LONDON, July 31.

Amsterdam.—At Olympic Games in Final of 800 metres D. G. A. Lowe (Britain) came first his time hundred and eleven and fourfifths seconds which is Olympic record. Byhlen (Sweden) and Engelhardt (Germany) were second and third respectively.—Reuter.

"NO OCCASION FOR FIRING"

CAUSE OF LARGE NUMBER OF INJURED

BANGALORE, Aug. 1.

Enquiries in connection with the disturbances in the city show that there was no occasion for firing on the crowd, and that the large number of injured is accountable to a free fight between excited communal fanaties who indulged in stone-throwing and lathi blows. The trampling by the sowars' frightened horses was also responsible for a good number of the injured.

Strict vigilence is being exercised by police and military in the affected area, where the majority of the population are Mahommedans.

Detachments of Highland Light Infantry and an armoured car company are being kept in readiness. The public have been strictly forbidden to collect in streets or thoroughfares. Shops still remain closed.—A. P.

PEACE PARLEYS AT LILLOAH

MEN SUBMIT FRESH PETITNIO

REINSTATEMENT OF MEN AND RECOGNITION OF UNION

CALCUTTA, July 31.

Following the developments on Monday at the Lilloah Workshop of the East Indian Railway the workshop was closed by the railway authorities and it remained closed to-day. A large number of workmen went to work as usual but they found the gate closed and began to loiter near about the workshop. Later in the day the leaders of the workmen discussed the situation amongst themselves and submitted a petition to the Agent, praying for the redress of their grievances. The petition made the following demands:

1. Payment of wages for the lock-out period; 2. A minimum salary of Rs. 30 per month for each workman; 3. A general increment of 25 per cent of wages; 4. Wages for Sundays and holidays; 5. Provision of quarters or in lieu of it, an allowance of 20 per cent of the wages; 6. Grant of 15 days' casual leave, one month's sick leave and one months privilege leave on full pay during the year; 7. Reinstatement of dismissed hands at Asansol, Gholar and the Engineering Department of Howrah Division, within seven days; and 8. Recognition of the East Indian Railway Workers' Union.

It is understood that the Railway authorities have informed the workers that their petition will be considered and that a decision on it will be notified soon.

Special police arrangements have been made since Monday and the Workshop is being guarded by the Police. Arrangements have also been made for a patrol train which will run between Howrah and Chandanpur and Sheorapuli.—A. P.

LOCK-OUT TO CONTINUE FOR A WEEK

CALCUTTA, Aug. 1.

The "Englishman" understands that the authorities of the Lillooah workshop have decided to continue the lock-out for a week, and in the meantime arrangements will be made to prevent a reenrrence of Satyagraha demonstrations inside the shops.—A. P.

COUNCIL ASKED TO BETRAY INDIA

(Continued from previous page).

were alive to-day he would have been for co-operation.

HINDUS BLAMED.

Mr. Noor Mohamad said that the circumstances were such that the Muslims were almost compelled to co-operate with the Commission. Muslims could not be a party to non-co-operation. Personally he was not against non-co-operation. He believed in its efficacy as a political weapon. Muslims he, assured, the House would never lag behind in the fight for freedom. But his submission was that it must be a real fight and not a sham fight. Proceeding he explained the attitude of Muslims in regard to the Commission. If the proposals made by Mr. Jinnah were accepted by the Hindus, no doubt, the Muslim Party in the Council would have as sure as anything marched into the opposition lobby. It was a great misfortune, he said, that the Hindu Mahasabha had refused to accept those proposals.

Mr. Bole supported the motion on the ground that if the Non-Brahmins and depressed classes failed to represent their case to the Commission, it was very likely that their case would go by default. Proceeding he contradicted the report that he had addressed Sir John Simon as "Father Simon" when he had gone to see him on the day of his arrival.

Dr. Salunke and Thakore of Kelvada supported the motion, the former demanding a written guarantee from caste Hindus that they would give the depressed classes their religions, social and political rights. Discussion was in full swing when the House rose for the day. The vote on the motion will be taken to-morrow.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

It is officially announced that percentage of standard production of rubber exportable at minimum rate of duty from Ceylon and Malaya for quarter beginning 1st August will be sixty.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

At Goodwood to-day the Goodwood Stakes (distance two miles three furlongs) resulted as follows:—

ARCTIC STAR	1
STEEL POINT	2
GOODWIN	3

Starting prices were:—Thirteen to two against Arctic Star, hundred to eight Steel Point, thirty-three to one Goodwin. Nineteen ran. Won by a length, same distance separating second and third.—Reuter's Special.

BATTLE ROYAL IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

GOVT'S EFFORTS TO MANUFACTURE SUPPORT FOR SIMON

"CHRONICLE" REPRESENTATIVE'S FORECAST OF RIVAL PARTIES

MINISTERS AS DARK HORSES

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, July 31.

To-morrow, Sir Chunilal Mehta, the Finance Member of the Bombay Government, makes a motion in the Bombay Legislative Council asking the House to elect a Committee of seven representatives to take part in the Joint Conference of the Indian Statutory Commission as stated in the letter from the Chairman of the Commission to His Excellency, the Viceroy, dated the 6th February 1928. As the settlement of the Bardoli dispute is now, in all certainty and beyond any doubt, well within reach, the non-official members are devoting their undivided energies to the momentous problem which they will have to face to-morrow. For the last two or three days, meetings of various parties in the Council are being held with a view to bring into focus the opinion of the Parties on this extremely important question which vitally affects the future of this country. Every attempt is being made by non-official members to strengthen the phalanx of Opposition. The Government on their side are not in the least sparing in their efforts. Ever since this session started, they are making Herculean efforts to seduce as many votes as they possibly can from the Opposition groups. Government naturally think that they have got the greatest stake in the motion and come what may they are determined to carry it in their favour.

FULL DRESS DEBATE.

Although it has been a convention in the Bombay Council to finish all the official business before private business is taken up, this time the Government have discreetly chosen to make a departure from this convention. Reasons for this departure are not far to seek. Government have been all these days anxiously awaiting the arrival of Sind Muslim members some of whom did not attend this session in the last week. Now as these members have come, Government feel confident that they will win a victory over the representatives of the people. Whatever may be the fate of Sir Chunilal's motion—and it is still problematical—there is no doubt that a battle royal is going to be fought on the floor of the House. To-morrow, the House is expected to be nearly full. Out of 118 members, which is the total strength of the House, nearly a hundred will attend. Opinions of the various Parties are now distinctly crystallised and one can hazard a forecast as to the votes that will be cast both in favour and against the motion.

As I have stated above, the total strength of the House is 118 including the elected President and four Executive Councillors. It is, however, too much to expect that the House will be completely full as there has been not a single precedent in the past to warrant such an expectation. To-morrow's attendance in the House will be in the neighbourhood of 100 or a little more.

PROPS OF BUREAUCRACY.

The strength of the Government consists of the members of the Cabinet, the nominated members, most of the Muslim members, some non-Brahmins and one or two Independents who are returned by Sardars and Zemindars' constituencies. There are 28 nominated members in the present Council and these form the bulwark of Government strength. If all nominated members are present in the House at the time of division on the motion, Government can safely count as many as 26 votes in their favour, two votes being doubtful. Messrs. S. C. Joshi and Syed Munavar, two members nominated by Government to represent Labour, have not expressed their opinions yet; however, everybody expects them to throw in their lot with the popular Parties on such a cucial question as this as the All-India Trade Union Congress has decided to boycott the Commission. Latest information to hand shows that these members have made up their final decision to vote against the motion. To add to 26 votes of nominated members Government have got 10 more sure votes, these being 4 Executive Councillors and 6 European members representing comerce and industry constituencies. That brings their positive strength to 36.

DARK HORSES.

There is some amount of speculation as regards the attitude which the three Ministers will adopt. So far as the new Minister, Moulvi Rafiuddin, is concerned, his vote is one of the sure votes of Government. But that should not be the case with Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai and Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan. These two Ministers have been careful enough not to give the least expression to their views. Non-official members expect these Ministers at least to remain neutral if they find it against their personal interests to vote with the Opposition. The Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan has, as everybody knows, succeeded in coming into power on the support of the Responsivist Party which is definitely pledged to the boycott of Simon Commission. If he is loyal and faithful to the Party that has put him in power, he has no other alternative but to vote against the motion. Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai is the nominee of the Council Nationalist Party which is now merged into the Coalition Nationalist Party and this Party has unanimously decided to stand by the country voting against the motion.

SITTING ON THE FENCE.

Amongst elected members, there are 28 Muslims including the President. According to the tradition which the Muslim Party has brought into vogue, it is apprehended that a majority of Muslim votes will be cast in favour of the Government. Only yesterday, I had a talk with Mr. Noor Mohamad, one of the leaders of the Muslim Party and a prominent member of the Council, in this connection. He gave me to understand that up till yesterday, the Party had not made its final decision. There was a meeting of the Party last evening at which there was a protracted discussion on the question of electing a Council's Committee to co-operate with the Simon Commission. There were differences of opinion among the members and no final decision was arrived at. The Party is again meeting to-day to consider the question. Mr. Noor Mohamad's forecast is that the Party will, in all probability, decide to vote with the Government on this question.

Whatever the party may decide, the Opposition expect at least four Muslim votes on their sida if not more. Messrs. Mir Mohammad Baloch, Husseinbhoy A. Laljji, H. M. Rahimtoolah and Haji Ebrahim Jitekar have always shown their tendency to vote for a popular cause and there is not the least shred of doubt that to-morrow they will come forward to protect the honour and self-respect of their country. These four members are regarded as the sure votes on the side of the Opposition.

SPLIT AMONGST NON-BRAHMINS.

As in all other important quetions, the non-Brahmins in the Council who constitute a strength of 15 members, hold the key to the situation. If at this critical juncture they rise to the occasion and come forward to place the national interests above communal ones, the success of the popular cause is nearly assured, but if, in a weak moment, they betray the national cause allowing communal jealousies to have an upper hand, the victory of Government is doubly assured. Mr. B. V. Jadhav and a few other members of the Non-Brahmin Party have committed themselves to co-operate with the Simon Commisson by their active participation in the non-Brahmin Conference held recently at Kalyan. But there are several other members of the Party who are either committed to the boycott of the Simon Commission or else have not yet expressed their views on the question. For instance, Rao Bahadur S. N. Angadi of Belgaum has, on more than one occasion in the past, expressed himself in no unambiguous terms, in favour of the boycott. He and Rao Bahadur S. T. Kambli, Deputy President of the Council, will, no doubt, march into the Opposition lobby at the time of voting on Sir Chunilal's motion. Messrs. Narayan Rao Gunjal, V. A. Surve of Ratnagiri and M. G. Bhosle of East Khandesh are well-known for their spotless record of consistent opposition to the Government. On no previous occasion, they have voted against a popular cause and it is no wonder that they are regarded as the surest votes of the Opposition.

The Coalition Nationalist Party, the largest single party in the Council, has got a total voting strength of 37 members and all these votes without a single exception will be cast against the motion. It will be seen from this analysis of the situation, that both the parties are nearly equasly balanced on to-morrow's motion, but the odds are distinctly in favour of the Government.

DEMANDS OF G. I. P. WORKERS

PAREL WORKSHOPMEN'S MEETIN.

The workmen employed in Parel Workshop of the G. I. P. Railway unanimously endorsed the resolutions of the Managing Committee of the Railwaymen's Union at a mass meeting held in Parel Workshop compound on Wednesday evening. The resolutions were the same as passed by the workmen at Matunga and Dongri, viz., expressing their keen disappointment at the Agent's reply to the Union's several demands, urging the Agent to cancel the medical examination altogether, demanding minimum pay of Rs. 30 for menials, 10 per cent. increase on the wages of 1919, legitimate promotion to those who are blocked up in Rs. 41, Rs. 60 and Rs. 74 grades, and pay for all gazetted holidays.

INTERVIEW WITH THE AGENT.

The representatives of the Railway Union will interview the Agent to-day at 11 a.m. in regard to the recognition of the Amalgamated Union of Railwaymen.

"PIONEER" TO BE PROSECUTED

BELUR TRAGEDY—AND AFTER

CALCUTTA, Aug. 1.

Earl Winterton, says a "Forward" cable, informed in the House of Commons that the Government of India had directed the East Indian Railway to prosecute "The Pioneer" for having produced the letter originally published in the "Forward" on the subject of Belur train smash.—Free Press.

ENTERTAINMENT TO NEWLY ELECTED CORPORATOR

The Budhwarias of the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana held an entertainment in honour of their friend, Mr. Gangadas Motilal Sethna, last night, when were present, amongst others: Mr. L. R. Tairsee (in the chair), Dr. S. S. Nerurker, Mr. Jamnadas H. Pitamber, Mr. Tokersee Dossa, Mr. A. S. Nayak, and Maulana Shaukat Ali was asked to join. Mr. L. R. Tairsee in humorous speech congratulated Mr. Sethna on the easy walkover he had and wished him many happy returns of the day. Maulana Shaukat Ali associated himself with what was said and the proceedings ended late in the night with Mr. Sethna having thanked his friends in suitable terms.

FORESTRY FUND

MORE MONEY FOR NEW EXTENSIONS

LONDON, July 31.

Mr. Churchill announced in the House of Commons that the Government would ask Parliament to vote five and a half million sterling for the Forestry Fund for over a period of a decade commencing 1st April next, compared with three and a half millions voted for the previous decade and in addition to that sum, the Forestry Commission's revenue from forest products of fourteen hundred thousand sterling, compared with seven hundred thousand for the previous decade. The Government would thereby be enabled to provide for 280,000 acres of new plantation, devote a million sterling to forest workers' holdings and make grants for various purposes, including planting of private land and research.—Reuter's Special.

ONPRIVATE HUNTING TOUR

PROGRAMME OF DUKE OF GLOUCESTER

LONDON, July 31.

Nairobi.—In connection with the visit of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Gloucester to East Africa, it is learned that the latter intends to proceed on a private hunting tour accompanied only by one equerry and Waller, a well-known local White hunter who has the entire charge of arrangements. A Safari is likely to proceed from Nairobi down through Tanganyika and northeast Rhodesia to the railway at Ndolo, wherefrom the Duke of Gloucester will proceed to Capetown. He is due to arrive at the latter city for Christmas. The Prince of Wales will attend the Nairobi agricultural show.—Reuter.

FAZULBHOY MILLS

A YEAR OF PROFITS

ADVERSE EFFECT OF COTTON PRICES

The ordinary general meetings of the shareholders of the Fazulbhoy group mills was held in the Currimbhoy House, Outram Road, Bombay, on Tuesday evening, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy presiding.

The annual report and audited balance sheet of Currimbhoy Mills Co. Ltd. showed a net profit of Rs. 3,82,012-3-1 for the year ended 31st March 1928. Out of this amount the Company had declared and paid an 'ad interim dividend for the preceding half year of Rs. 10 per share absorbing Rs. 88,000 thus leaving a balance of Rs. 2,94,012-3-1. A sum of Rs. 2,00,000 was absorbed by the depreciation account. Rs. 89,650 towards debenture charges and a sum of Rs. 4,362-3-1 was carried forward to the next year.

PEARL PHILLS.

The annual report and audited balance sheet of the Pearl Mills Ltd. revealed a net profit of Rs. 6,47,356-12-1 which included Rs. 4,775-1-0 brought forward from the preceding year's account. A sum of Rs. 1,59,760 had been utilised in declaring and paying an 'ad interim' dividend for the half year ending 30th September 1927 at Rs. 20 per share leaving a balance of Rs. 4,87,596-12-1. The Directors recommended to pay a dividend at the rate of Rs. 15 per share which absorbed Rs. 1,19,820. After making provision for depreciation account, income tax, super tax, etc. an amount of Rs. 1,54,576-12-1 was carried forward to next year's account.

The Crescent Mills Co. Ltd. declared a dividend of Rs. 3 per share (making in all, Rs. 7) for the year ended 31st March 1928. The audited balance sheet showed a profit of Rs. 1,39,346-11-0 including the balance of Rs. 230-9-2 brought forward from the last account. Out of this Rs. 60,000 had been utilised in paying an 'ad interim' dividend for the half year ending 30th September 1927. A further sum of Rs. 45,000 was recommended to be utilised in paying Rs. 3 per share as dividend. Depreciation account claimed Rs. 45,000 and Rs. 3,456-5-5 was to be carried to the next year's account.

FAZULBHOY MILLS.

The annual report and the audited balance sheet of the Fazulbhoy Mills Ltd. showed a net profit of Rs. 7,05,472-1-8 including the balance of Rs. 764-4-10 brought forward from the last year's account. A sum of Rs. 2,16,000 had been disposed off to pay an adinterim dividend of Rs. 30 per share for the half year ending 30th September 1927. The directors recommended a dividend of Rs. 25 per share which came to Rs. 1,80,000. Depreciation etc. accounted for 1,52,300 thus leaving a balance of Rs. 1,57,172-1-8 to be carried forward to next year's account.

PABANEY MILLS.

The Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney Mills Co. Ltd. showed a net profit of Rs. 3,32,598-12-9 for the year ending 31st March 1928. Out of this amount the directors had declared and paid an 'ad interim' dividend for the half year ending 30th September 1927 at Rs. 10 per share which Rs. 80,000 leaving a balance of Rs. 2,52,598-12-9 which the Directors recommended to be disposed of as follows: Rs. 60,000 towards the payment of dividend at the rate of Rs. 7-8-0 per share. Depreciation account Rs. 1,37,300. Income and super tax Rs. 16,100 and a sum of Rs. 39,198-12-9 was carried forward to the next year's balance.

The following comment appeared in all the balance sheets of the above mills: "The working of the latter half year was not so remunerative owing to a big fall in the price of cotton which had adversely affected the value of cloth."

After re-electing the retiring directors and appointing auditors the meetings terminated.

PROGRESS IN CIVIL AVIATION

ENCOURAGNIG RESULTS IN 2 YEARS

LONDON, July 31.

As regards the spread of interest in civil flying he said light aeroplane clubs which had only been in eyistence for two years had a membership of 2744 memers who flew over 6,000 hours in the first six months of 1928. Increase in the tonnage carried by the Imperial Airways has risen by 66 per cent in the past three years, while on the latest Cairo-Basra service letters carried had risen seven times in the year. The cost of operation was decreasing more quickly than in foreign countries. It had fallen from 51 pence per ton per mile in 1924 to 22 pence now, while mileage flown by aircraft between overhauls had risen from between 20 to 30,000 miles in 1924 to 25 to 50,000. "We are on high road to making civil aviation self-supporting", said Sir Samuel. The agreement recently signed with the Imperial Airways was based on the principle of concentration on long-distance Imperial flying rather than short-distance European lines.

Continuing Sir Samuel Hoare said he had discussed the question of Indian route with Mr. Timourtasche and he would be indeed disappointed if agreement was not reached equally satisfactory to Britain and Persia.

The debate adjourned.

MRS. NAID'S MESSAGE TO BARDOLI

(Continued from Page 7.)

inquiry because of any technical difficulties.

"A MISERABLE QUARRELL".

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru concluding said:—I certainly think that viewed in its proper light and true proportions what is happening at Bardoli is not civil disobedience but a miserable quarrel between the Executive and the subjects of the King who feel that they have a grievance and who are quite within their rights in asking that the grievance should be looked into. It is poor statesmanship which can magnify this into civil disobedience. To talk of civil disobedience in this connection may be a good piece of propaganda work for sensational journalism but it does not strike one as at all consistent with statesmanship. I sincerely hope and trust that a reasonable view of the situation may yet be taken.—A. P.

EARL WINTERTON'S STUPIDITY

"PIONEER" AND BARDOLI

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 1.

The "Pioneer" writing to-day on Bardoli states. "The latest communique from the Government of Bombay is certainly a distinct improvement upon the general tone of uncompromising remarks made by Sir Leslie Wilson before the Provincial Council. Lord Winterton's usual stopidity can for the moment be ignored. In that speech Sir Leslie Wilson apparently went back in some degree on his original offer which was made after he had seen the representatives of the peasants at Surat. The inquiry which was then offered by the Govt. was to be a special inquiry with power to inquire into all or any of the alleged errors in calculation of facts. As pointed out at the time by the representatives of the ryots such inquiry had limited terms of reference and as constituted would not be a free and independent investigation. The Government made the point that inquiry would have the same object as the cultivators had in view namely, to inquire not into the principles of land revenue settlement but into facts of this particular case.

The Government urged that the Revenue Officer of the Government who had nothing to do with the present case could be the only person to conduct such inquiry because of his knowledge of the Revenue Laws of the Presidency Poday in explanation of this offer Government announces readiness to modify their position and agree that the Judicial Officer in the enquiry should be so associated with the Revenue Officer that it would in his decision that would settle any Disputed questions of facts or figures then the paper states that the only way is insistence by the Government that the Revenue Officer to conduct inquiry shall be from the Presidency. In the minds of the Bardoli leaders this proviso cannot be acceptable for natural reasons.

GOVERNMENT IZZAT AT STAKE.

The whole Revenue Department of Bombay is the suspect. Land Revenue there is conducted on an antique and complex code and the prestige of the Government is at stake in any inquiry. It would be far better for the Government to invite a revenue expert of some other province to be associated with the Judicial Officer in any inquiry. If an attempt is made to argue that no one but the Bombay Revenue Expert can understand the mystic process of assessment in the Presidency the argument is a fatuous one. The Bombay Revenue Service is surely not claiming the monopoly of common sense and intelligence. The Bardoli leaders would be well advised to accept revised ocer. No difficulty need be anticipated over the question of payment of the disputed enhanced assessment: that can be easily settled.

Concluding the paper advises Mr. Vallabhai Patel and his friends to accept this latest communique in all good faith and together with the Government, draw up definite terms of reference which would while not being too diffuse yet give ample oppertunities for thorough investigation into the whole of his unhappy business."

WAR PENSION

MAJOR M. P'S PLEA FOR STABILISATION

LONDON, July 31.

The stabilisation of war pensions was announced by Major Tryon, M.P., in the House of Commons, declaring that henceforth, regardless of any drop in the cost of living, pensions would remain at the present rate, and would be only increased if the cost of living rose above the level of 1919. He pointed out that if the rate was not stabilised the total cost of pensions would decline by six and a half millions annually, but the Government regarded the pensions incurred in connection with the Great War as a unique charge in no way comparable with the pay or pensions connected with normal State services or industry.—Reuter's Special.

The resignation of the Hon. Sir Provas Chandra Mitter as Minister has been accepted by His Excellency the Governor of Bengal on August 1.—A. P.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST INDIA

"SAK'S" INDICTMENT

INDIANS SHOULD IGNORE PARLIAMENT

LONDON, August 1.

Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala, M.P. has sent a letter to Mr. Stanley Baldwin protesting that while in previous years, without such grave situation prevailing, the Government and the Opposition allowed a full day's debate on Indian affairs, no such facilities have been given this year, and accusing the Government and the Opposition of conspiring to prevent ventilation of Indian questions.

He says that if India were absolute monarchy with no vestige of Parliamentary Government, even then the Viceroy's Council could not possess more complete and more absolute powers than it has at present under protection of the Imperial Parliament. Mr. Saklatvala declares that the only right course for Indians is to ignore the British Parliament as vigorously as they are ignored by it.—Reuter.

INDIAN HIGH COURTS BILL

MEASURE DROPPED

The Indian High Courts Bill has been dropped owing to there not being sufficient time for it to pass the remaining stages prior to prorogunation on August 3.—Reuter.

ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT

SPEEDY CONVOCATION OF DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE?

LONDON, July 31.

Reuter learns that the Anglo-French Agreement to which Sir A Chamberlain referred, last evening, in the House of Commons is the outcome of discussions between the British and French naval experts, last spring, relating to draft conventions which Britain and France, respectively, presented at the Geneva Naval Conference in 1926, and which it has since been attempted at various times to coalesce into a single text. It is hoped that the formula now found may be acceptable to the Preparatory Disarmament Committee and thus hasten the convocation of the Disarmament Conference.

LORD INCHCAPE'S FUND

OTPERPETUATE DAUGHTER'S MEMORY

LONDON, August 1.

Lord Inchcape has given the Chancellor of the Exchequer £10,000 to be used for the benefit of any other sufferers from the disaster in which Miss Elsie Mackay died.

Mr. Churchill has announced that Lord Inchcape, desiring that his gift of halfmillion sterling to the nation should not be an occasion for any complaint from other sufferers from the disaster has handed Mr. Churchill a further sum of ten thousand sterling to be applied to meeting any complaint as Mr. Churchill thinks fit. Mr. Churchill has handed the sum to the Public Trustee for administration.

It is noteworthy in this connection that Mrs. Hinchliffe, when her husband's death was beyond doubt, wrote to Lord Incheape, pointing out that she and her two children were not provided for.—Reuter.

(Reuter's Message dated July 3 bearing on the subject is reproduced below:—"Mr. Winston Churchill announced in the House of Commons that Lord and Lady Inchcape and family had given half a million sterling to be placed in trust for the reduction of the National Debt in memory of their daughter Elsie Mackay who perished in the Atlantic flight. The sum represents the residue of her estate which has passed to the family.")

LAND ALIENATION BILL

SURAT ANJUMAN-E-ISLAM'S SUPPORT

A general meeting of the Anjuman-e-Islam, Surat, was convened at Banksa House, Surat. Khan Bahadur Hajee Shaikh Ali Banksa was in the Chair. The meeting was very well attended and the following among other resolutions were unanimously passed:—

The Anjuman-e-Islam, Surat, has with the greatest regret learnt the malicious unworthy and false writing of the "Hindoo" paper which deliberately and considerably excites and hurts the feelings of the Muslims; and requests the Government to take necessary steps against its Editor, and stop the same.

The Anjuman-e-Islam, Surat, requests the officers of the Co-operative Society to consider the aplipcations of the Mohamedan teachers of Surat City Municipality Primary Schools, regarding their admission in the Institution, called the Primary Teachers Co-operative Society at Surat.

The Anjuman-e-Islam, Surat most emphatically support Sindh for the Land Alienation Bill, and requests the Government to pass the bill which is coming in the Bombay Council.

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EDUCATION IN SECONDARY SCHOOL

(Continued from page 6).

or at least they can make it compulsory for every teacher engaged in schools to secure a training certificate. There are also people who do not believe in the usefulness of training. Personally I can bear testimony to the fact that those who had the good fortune of spending one year under the guidance of Mr. Hamley in the S. T. College in Bombay have, if not learnt anything new, gone out at least with a sort of inspiration to work and a pride for the profession of teachers.

GOVERNMENTAL ASSISTANCE.

It is unfortunate, however, that many of the private aided secondary schools are not alive to the necessity of engaging trained teachers. They are self-satisfied with the idea that they are maintaining a secondary school. But it should be their first duty to look to the interests of the pupils by engaging trained and good teachers. The Government too are not very particular about these matters. The educational inspectors come and go every year but with no material gain either to the pupils or the managers of the schools. Government regulations provide that unless there be a certain percentage of trained teachers on the staff the school should not receive the due Government grant. And the Educational Inspectors do recommend a certain cut in the amount of grant. But this seems to be the negative aspect of encouragement. Perhaps the managers of the school are punished; but that is no help to the parents to get the education of their children improved. Grant or no grant, some positive steps must be taken by the Government to improve the quality of instruction in our schools by compelling all secondary schools to maintain a trained staff of teachers, at least 50 per cent. of it.

WORK OF INSPECTORS.

It is undoubtedly a sad thing that our Government do not think it advisable to spend liberally on the education of the people. This is the one nation-building department on which no Government should hesitate to spend. But even when we have our own Ministers at its head this department receives as much attention as it used to do before the introduction of Reforms. The plea of want of funds is one of the lamest excuses that the Government have put forth. Granting for argument's sake that our Government is not in a position to spend more on education, we find many other directions in which they can assist the managers and teachers in secondary schools. At present the visit of the inspector is dreaded by all managers because of their fault-finding attitude towards the management. By their own actions the inspectors have ceased to be our welcome guests. And unless this attitude is changed into that of a friend and guide, there can possibly be no improvement in the education of our children. Let the inspectors insist upon appointment of trained teachers; let them instruct the untrained by giving a model lesson in every school; let them lay down a definite scale of pay and prospects for the teachers in consultation with the managers; and let their reports be always full of useful suggestions to the teachers and also the managers. The inspectors, moreover, should make it a point to meet all the teachers in a school in an informal talk and learn from them their practical difficulties in their work and try to assist to remove them. The wider experience of the inspectors should so be availed of by all the teachers and managers. And to effect all these, no separate fund is necessary.

METHODS OF INSTRUCTION.

This is not a place to deal with the methods of instruction to be followed in a school. But certain points can be put forward here for the teachers which they may be able to bear in their minds while turning the raw material into finished goods. The teachers in the first place should be able to create interest among their pupils about subject-matter to be taught and to sustain it. The methods should never be such as would create a dislike for the subjects taught, the books studied and also the teachers who teach them. The keynote of all instruction should be 'Learning by Doing,' in which case only, some interest is aroused among the pupils. The education that we impart in our schools should be as practical as it can possibly be, practical not necessarily in the sense of making our children able to earn their daily bread. What is of more importance to our young ecgtlemen is to learn the way in which they may be able to utilise and enjoy their leisure after hard day's labour in their own profession.

EXAMINATIONS AND PROMOTIONS.

The system of examinations is as important in the field of education as the methods of instruction. It has been admitted by all that examination is an evil, but a necessary evil. The present system tends towards making our children believe that a pass in the annual examination is the sole aim of their learning. Indeed, examinations cannot be done away with. But it is certainly possible to humanise them a little. In the first instance the examination questions should be on modern lines. It is a delusion to say that it is more easy to put questions than to answer them. The nature of questions should be such as to evoke thought and play of intelligence in answering them. Then again the practice of promoting to higher standards the boys and girls on the strength of marks obtained at one annual examination should be totally stopped. A better system would be to total up all the marks obtained by the pupils at the weekly or monthly examinations and to base the promotions on them. I believe, the one advantage of this method will be that the boys will be regular in their studies and there will be more importance given to regular work than to that at the time of annual examination. If necessary the percentage of marks may be raised. At least let there be two terminal examinations at the end of two terms and the promotions based on the aggregate marks therein.

There are many other important problems of secondary education which deserve consideration and thought from educationists. Religious education in schools for instance is of very much importance. But in these articles I have tried to put forth only some of the points which need immediate and effective attention from the teachers and parents.

BOMBAY LAND REVENUE SYSTEM

(Continued from page 16).

Legislature." It is nearly ten years since that recommendation was made; it is high time now that our Legislatures had some effective voice in the levying of these new burdens on the large majority of our populace.

LESSON OF BARDOLI MUDDLE.

The third point of the officials isn merely one of procedure in building up your committees; and surely even though the details in agricultural practice may differ, an intelligent member from one rural constituency could broadly opine on the fairness or otherwise of the proposals regarding districts other than his own. And if in a particular case, the committee so desired it, they could co-opt a man who was known to be specially fitted to advise on a particular proposal. The last objection of the officials is rather an objection to democracy in general and not particularly applicable to this proposal. Any powers that the Legislative Council has may be misused on account of motives of self-interest. The committee that it is desired to set up is a purely advisory body; the final powers will always rest with the Legislative Council as a whole and the composition of that Council necessarily determines whether our affairs are to be managed well or otherwise. It would be possible to write at much greater length on this point if this had not been made unnecessary and the urgent need for a preliminary scrutiny by a non-official committee so patently demonstrated by the Bardoli muddle.

(To Be Continued.)

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SIMON TEAM AT WORK

EDUCATION COMMITTEE BUSY

LONDON, July 31.

The Statutory Commission issues following communique:—

"The arrangements for work of Education Committee Auxiliary to the inquiry of Indian Statutory Commission are being rapidly advanced. The Commission understands that Chairman Sir Philip Hartog had a number of consultations with his colleagues, both Indian and British, and a scheme of procedure is under consideration. All memoranda on the subject of Education received by the Commission will be considered by the Committee and will form part of the material for the review it has undertaken to draw up for the Commission and it is hoped that the Commission will meet the members of the Committee probably at Calcutta in January after the Committee's review has been presented to the Commission."—Reuter.

The King has approved of the nomination of the present Bishop of Manchester to the Archbishopric of York.—Reuter.

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LATE MAHARAJA BAHADUR K. C. RAY

SIR STANLEY JACKSON'S TRIBUTE

CALCUTTA, July 31.

A crowded public meeting was held this evening at the Town Hall under the presidency of His Excellency the Governor in memory of the late Maharaja Bahadur Khaunischandra Ray of India.

GOVERNOR'S TRIBUTE.

The Governor opening paid a glowing tribute to the late Maharaja Khaunish Chandra Ray and his family, being one of the oldest and most respected families in Bengal. The late Maharaja's first thought was for his country and its welfare. As an influential and generous landlord he understood the needs of his ryots and was ready to advocate any measures introduced for the amelioration of their conditions.

A resolution recording the profound sense of irreparable loss by the death of the Vice-President of the Bengal Council and expressing desirability for a suitable memorial in honour of the deceased was passed.

MEMORIAL FUND TO BE RAISED.

A Committee consisting of Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many distinguished public men including Swarajists and the Mayor of Calcutta, with the Maharaja Bahadur Sir Prodyotkumar Tagore as President was appointed for the purpose of raising a fund to determine the form of memorial.—A. P.

CONFERENCE OF ORIENTALISTS

MR. V. P. VAIDYA ENTERTAINED

On the eve of his departure to attend the International Conference of Orientalists Mr. Vishvanath P. Vaidya was entertained to an "At Home." at Hira Baug, Bombay, by Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, J. K. Mehta, L. R. Tairsee and other friends. A large gathering was present, which included Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Javeri, Miss Nawajbai Contractor, Dr. Jiwanji Modi and others.

Mr. Vishwanath Vaidya, in thanking the gathering, gave the history of the Orientalists' Congress and explained the scientific methods of historical study.

KHAR YOUTH LEAGUE'S PROTEST

At the General Body Meeting of the Members of the Khar Youth League presided over by Mr. Hiralal Desai held on Sunday the 29th instant the following Resolutions were passed:—

(1) This Meeting records its emphatic protest against the mischievous move of the Government in the proposed enhancement of the College and school Fees and considers the measure as highly detrimental to the Educational progress of the Presidency.

(2) This meeting resents with greatest indignation the attitude of the Ministers in sticking to their seats in spite of the popular Demands for their resignation and calls upon them to resign forthwith their posts to vindicate the justice of the Bardoli struggle.

This Meeting also challenges Hon'ble Mr. Pradhan and Hon'ble Harilal Desai to take the verdict of their constituencies in supporting a measure adopted by the Government calculated to be most injurious to the peasants.

B. P. NON-BRAHMIN YOUTH CONFERENCE

Mr. D. V. Pradhan, the General Secretary, Bombay Presidency Non-Brahmin Youth Conference informs that as he has received many letters from Non-Brahmin Youths all over the Presidency stating their unability to attend the session of the Conference which was announced to be held on the 1st and 2nd inst. As these dates are unsuitable to them for various reasons it is proposed to call the conference at later date, which will be announced in near future.

Poona, July 31.—The next session of the Poona Swadeshi Bazar and Industrial Exhibition commences here on the 19th of August and vigorous efforts are being made by the committee constituted in 1926 for the propaganda of Swadeshi manufacture to make the event a complete success. The Committee is going to be enlarged and strengthened and put on a permanent basis in order to secure its continuous and corporate existence. The Committee is thinking of organising an industrial museum in Poona. The show will last for about 4 to six weeks.—A. P.

Mr. Justice Saiyid Fazl Ali Barat-Law has been appointed permanent Judge of the Patna High Court vice Mr. Justice B. K. Mullick.—A. P.

THE BELUR DISASTER

TEST IDENTIFICATION PARADE

CALCUTTA, July 31.

Another test identification parade of five men arrested in connection with the Calcutta-Gaya express disaster near Belur was held to-day in Hooghly Jail by Mr. A. C. Bagchi, Deputy Magistrate. Abdul Rahaman is alleged to have identified three of them who were included in a group of 34. Two of those identified are said to be permanent way coolies of the East Indian Railway and the other is described as a fireman. So far twelve men have been remanded to custody at Hooghly. Daily searches following the alleged statement of Rahaman and the discovery of some property said to have belonged to some of the victims of the disaster are being made by the police—A. P.

BRITISH INDIA CORPORATION

REPLY TO MAZDOOR SABHA'S ULTIMATUM

CAWNPORE, July 31.

The British India Corporation have addressed a communication to their employees bearing on the recent ultimatum of the Mazdoor Sabha. The Corporation ask the men to discriminate between their good and bad friends. They detail the benefits their employees enjoy as the result of the Corporations welfare schemes on which they spend lakhs of rupees every year at the cost of the shareholders and the cheapness of their goods. The Corporation, therefore, claim to be their employee's best and true friend and leave the labourers to form an opinion about strangers who incite them to activities which are likely to deprive them of their bread and comforts.—A. P.

MAZDOOR SABHA'S REJOINDER

CAWNPORE, July 31.

In reply to the British India Corporations communication to their employees Mr. Harihar Nath Shastri, Secretary, Mazdoor Sabha, questions the friendship between the employers and the employees which, he says, may be more like the friendship between the angler and the fish. He says a real friend starves to feed a friend but the millowners' pocket gets the fruits of the labour of wage earners. Hundreds of Corporation employees have been without any income for months. Rents in the settlement have been increased fourfold since 1920. He does not object to reduction of surplus men, but what he resents is reduction and new recruitment simultaneously. He wants a reduction of the European staff, whose number is always increasing, at the same time.—A. P.

WARSAW-BAGDAD FLIGHT

POLISH VENTURE ENDS IN TRAGED

LONDON July 31

Baghdad.—A fine polish nonstop flight from Warsaw to Baghdad ended in a tragedy. The road of exhaust of the Fokker monoplane with its three wright whirlwind engines was heard by many residents of Baghdad at about halfpast two this morning and night landing flares were lit by the Royal Air Force at Hinaidi Aerodrome but the Pilot of the monoplane continued to circle round the city prefering to defer landing until dawn. Shortly before five o'clock when he approached the Aerodrome his aeroplane crashed against the low flood protection bank surrounding the landing ground and turned over its back. Immediate assistance was rendered by the Royal Air Force, but the observer Lieut. Czalas sustained fractured skull and died shortly afterwards. The other two occupants, Lieut Kalina and the mechanic, escaped with slight injuries and are receiving treatment in the Air Force Hospital.—Reuter

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Madras, July 31.—H. E. the Commander-in-Chief left Ootacamund yesterday and passed Madras this morning en route to Waltair.—A. P.

Patna, July 31.—Pandit Motilal Nehru and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru visited Patna in connection with the draft Constitution being prepared by the All-Parties Conference. They had informal consultations with Sir Ali Imam and Mr. Sachchidanand Sinha.—A. P.

Simla, July 30.—Sir George Rainy leaves on the 2nd of August on a visit to Ranchi returning here on the 10th.—A. P.

Ranchi, July 30.—Sir John Shea arrived to stay at Government House last evening.—A. P.

Delhi.—Lt. V. W. D. Willoughby on probation in the Political Department, Government of India has been appointed a Magistrate of the First Class, Delhi District.—A. P.

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GRAND OLD MAN OF EUROPE

CLEMENCEAU GOING STRONG AT EIGHTY-SIX

FLINGS AT CONTEMPORARIES

"SITTING BETWEEN NAPOLEON AND MESSIAH"

Take the bust of Socrates, imagine the beard swept away, substitute a Cap for the following hair, and the result is Clemenceau." George Sylvester Vicreck gives the following pen picture of the Grand Old Man of Europe in the Graphic.

Upon his head the man who dictated the Peace Treaty of Versailles, overruling both Lloyd George and Woodrow Wilson, wore, somewhat coquettishly, the famous Greek cap, classically "flapped," in which he is always depicted.

Clemenceau's stature is slight. In spite of the almost ferocious energy that one still suspects in his frame, he did not at first look like a tiger. In his lighter manner he seemed Puck at the age of a hundred; in his more serious moods, when the cap sat awry on his skull, three were touches and traits of King Lear.

When I called on him in Paris at the appointed hour, the Tiger entered quietly, almost stealthily, with cat-like tread.

"What is it? What's the matter?" were his first words.

I explained my mission.

"I am very happy to see you, but I will not be interviewed."

"M. Clemenceau," I interrupted, "you yourself informed me that you would talk to me at length on your philosophy of life. I am here at your invitation. I have no use for conventional journalism. I am a poet."

Clemenceau rose. "I congratulate you." He made a deep bow, with the grave dignity of a patriarchal raven.

"As for myself," he added, "I am a positivist, not a poet."

WHY KAISER LIVES?

"Will you," I asked, "inscribe your book for me?" The two huge paper bound volumes of "In the Evening of Life" were bulging out of my brief case.

"With pleasure," he said, somewhat mollified, and he began to write in a hand betraying the tremor of age. He used an ancient goose-quill.

I looked around the workroom. There were reproductions of Greek scenes, a statue or two, and books—books in all languages, inculding many in English.

I mentioned that I had recently been the guest of the ex-Kaiser.

"I never forgave him," Celmenceau remarked, "for going away. He should not have gone."

"The Kaiser," I said, "explained to me his fateful decision of November 11, 1918. He said to himself: 'If I stay, there will be a continuation of the war at the front, and civic strife at home. If I go, there will be an honourable peace, based on the Fourteen Points, and peace at home! He determined to sacrifice himself to save his people."

"That sounds plausible. Nevertheless," Clemenceau replied, "I do not believe it of William II. He is too pompous. He was hated by everyone. He had no friend in Europe."

"Why," Clemenceau suddenly asked, firing his question like a machine gun, "did he survive his Empire? Why does he live?"

He lapsed into silence.

"M. Clemenceau," I asked. "Which is more dangerous, the vague idealism of men like Woodrow Wilson, or the opportunism of men like Lloyd George?"

"All depends upon the man. A nebulous idealism fostered by a positive genius is better than a positive opportunism in the mood of Hamlet. He should study the circumstances in which each was placed before deciding anything. History is filled with characters who essayed to play a part for which their temperaments unfitted them."

GERMAN INFLUENCE.

"Is it true that you said you had a pretty tough job trying to make peace, sitting between one man who thought he was Napoleon Bonaparte, and another who imagined he was the Messiah?"

"I did say it," Clemenceau replied, grinning amusedly to himself.

"And did you say that Wilson was too much for you, because he issued fourteen commandments, whereas the good God contented Himself with ten?"

Again the pleased smile. Clemenceau loves his bons mots. He is not ashamed of them. Again he was completely transformed. The Tiger was submerged in Puck.

Suddenly Clemenceau's mind reverted to Germany. "German literature was a great informative influence in my life."

"Did you know," I interjected, "that Mussolini not only reads Nietzsche but that he wrote an essay on Klopstock, a poet so dull that not one in a million Germans has the patience to wade through his works?"

"Klopstock?" Clemenceau repeated. "I have not read Klopstock. But I translated every line of Goethe's "Faust".

"Do you consider," I asked, "Goethe's "Faust" the greatest of all poems?"

"It is one of the greatest."

"Who is the greatest poet?"

"Shakespeare is the greatest of all poets. He overwhelms me. He is over-towering. But I certainly honour Johann Wolfgang." He bowed.

"Shakespeare," Clemenceau continued, "was not only a great poet but a great personality. He embraced the wor'd."

The supreme human achievement to Clemenceau at eighty-six is neither statesmanship nor literature, but philosophy. Clemenceau has given much thought to the problem of life and death.

"Can you," I said, "summarize in a phrase what is the ultimate happiness?"

"The ultimate happiness," Clemenceau chuckled, "is not to be bothered."

"And what," I asked, is the supreme human achievement?"

"To be a philosopher."

Clemenceau is the incarnation of philosophy in its sceptical mood. He looked the part. The light that fell though the curntained window revealed fierse, flashing, furious eyes. He dissembles them behind spectacles which he takes off at intervals to stare at those whose questions rouse him.

Take the bust of Socrates, imagine the beard swept away, substitute a cap for the flowing hair, and the result is Clemenceau. The illustration is apt, for the philosophy of Clemenceau, like that of Socrates, is a confession that he knows nothing, or, rather, that he knows that he knows nothing, whereas most men think they know something.

YOUNG AT EIGHTY SIX.

His hands habitually grip one another in his lap or on his desk as he leans forward. Perhaps he fears to miss a word. There is scrutiny and there is suspicion in that lined face; the neck is sinewy but firm; the ears are prominent but fine; the brows are shaggy but well arched; the lips are for ever describing angles, moving, unfolding, shutting, as if he meant to make a sensation with a sentence but thought better of it.

The nose is fit for such a grim countenance—a trumpet of a nose that every now and then he seems disposed to blow, but which he merely wipes with a handkerchief carelessly. The chin is strong, well outlined, prone to an upward movement when he is delivering himself of an opinion in determined even ringing tones, as if he meant to be heard. He emphasizes a word now and then with a nowish of his hand a long, thin, bony, opening and closing to reveal fine, fluted fingers.

His movements are so quick, his ironical courtesy so charming, his vivacity so overwhelming that I could not resist the question:

"How do you keep yourself so young at eighty-six? Are you interested in the attempts of Steinach and Voronoff to prolong human life?"

Clemenceau snarled something that may have been either approval or disapproval.

Perhaps my careless question was unfair, for it is rumoured that Clemenceau underwent the Steinach operation by accident. An operation performed many years ago, which unintentionally produced the Steinach effect, is said to account for his astonishing vitality.

"Is not life too short to be worth living?" I asked.

"It depends upon how you define life," Clemenceau growled. "Life is no longer worth living when one has exhausted its possibilities."

"To what do you ascribe your own extraordinary youthfulness?"

"I write, I read, I exercise, I eat simply. That is the secret of youth," he remarked. "Moderation, exercise, work, are my daily companions. One day I discovered with a shock that I was fifty. On that day I made up my mind to exercise regularly. I never depart from this habit; it keeps me fit."

SHAVIAN DOCTRINE.

"Do you believe with Bernard Shaw that man will live three hundred years eventually?"

"That," Clemenceau replied, shaking his head impatiently, "involves a prediction about the future of humanity, and all predictions about the future of humanity are liable to be falsified by the introduction of the element of the unforeseen. Granting that the element of the unforeseen does not upset the inference, it may be said that a time can be envisaged when the life of man will be prolonged very much beyond what we now think possible."

"Do you think that life can teach us more in three hundred years than in eighty?"

"That depends upon the intelligence of the individual. Life might teach some individuals nothing in a thousand years."

"Do you believe in the evolution of the superman, or do you believe that humanity will eventually be supplanted by another species—ants, sea animals, etc.?"

"Man will never be supplanted by anything inferior to himself. But there is nothing earthly that is higher than the human being. Assuming that the life on our planet in its highest manifestations will always be that of human beings, and since human beings seem progressive, it follows that our race must go on indefinitely unless a catastrophe of cosmic proportion should obliterate it. Man will get beyond his present stage of evolution.

TIGER'S PHILOSOPHY.

"As a psychologist and a philosopher," I ventured, "what is your attitude toward psycho-analysis?"

Clemenceau looked at me without comprehension.

"What do you think of Freud?"

He repeated the name, which, however, seemed to mean nothing to him.

"Yes, Freud." I spelled the name for him.

"Who is he?" the Tiger roared. "Has he written a book?"

I renewed my questioning along more familiar channels.

"Who is the greatest philosopher?"

"Plato." The reply was instaneous.

"The greatest statesman?"

"Caesar."

"The greatest soldier?"

"Napoleon."

Clemenceou, the philosopher, is of all men perhaps the very one to whom Briand pointed when he proclaimed in that immortal speech of his: "You have put out the lights of heaven!" For at eighty-six he is telling the world that those lights do not shine, that they never shone, that only simpletons can hope they will ever shine upon the eyes of mortals.

"Is it possible to pierce the veil behind which the World Spirit hides itself?" I asked.

"However deaf, however mute it seems, the world permits a piercing of its mysteries. This is what I try to explain."

Glaring at me ferociously, he seized a paperknife and pointed to several passages in his book. They reveal the process by which Clemenceau the philosopher, denying both God and Devil, optimism and pessimism, reconciles himself to the universe.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY

BARDOLI SATYAGRAHA,

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Bardoli Satyagraha is the true manifestation of the spirit of Non-Co-operation created by Mahatma Gandhi. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the right person to handle such Satyagraha, has done immense good to the nation by assumig the generalship of the Bardoli campaign. The uderlying current of nationalism in such affairs for the cause of India cannot be evaporated by different tactics of bureaucracy and its trumpeters like the "Times of India." Such tactics belittle the prestige of British rule and sharpen nationalism. The National Congress at Madras passed creed of independence and Bardoli Satyagraha is nothing else than the materialisation of the nation's creed. It is the Godly inspiration that has made the Bardoli agriculturists and others to take a lead and initiative in the cause of the country on way to self-determination and self-assertion for national freedom. Till that goal of freedom is attained no Indian will have real peace and prosperity at home and in the whole world.

This is an opportune time for Bardoli warriors to show a concrete model of self-determined and self-asserted free units of India by inaugurating Oriental method of village panchayat on electoral basis. This will be really the laying of the foundation stone in the Bardoli Taluka of the new era of Free India. The bureaucracy is very shrewd and diplomatic. By introducing rayatwari system of land assessment the Oriental powerful but self-content village nits governed by panchayats were shattered and are made to suffer the consequences of the thraldom of foreign rule.

It is, therefore, essentially needed for the good of India to revive the Oriental panchayat-rule system on electoral basis for which attempts are being made by all-India workers. Although there shall be settlement in the matter of the present controversy, it shall not be of lasting good to villagers. Elected panchayat, free from communalism, a poisonous mentality to national progress as pointed out by me in my appeal issued at the time of Bombay Unity Conference, 1924, and partly published in "Maharatta" and "Social Reformer" in November 1924, should be founded in every village of Bardoli Taluka and made to govern internal and external affairs of every village. Such kind of powerful and representative panchayat in every village of Bardoli Taluka, the seasoned and impregnable unit necessary or free-nation-building, can be only created at this opportune time. Such panchayats should be founded before any compromising settlement is arrived at and they should take up the power of attorney of their respective villagers, collect due old assessment from them, pay the collected amount to Government and be practising the same method in future and be the custodians of their respective villagers in all respects and matters, for internal and external affairs.

India hopes that this opportunity shall not be let go unutilised as shown above for the purpose of nation-building by the Satyagrahis, Bardoli agriculturals, Sardar Vallabhbhai and other working at present in the Taluka.

This is an All-India question and naturally all efforts shall be made by all-India workers of all creeds and parties in that direction, should the Indian National Congress come forth to help and lead the cause of the Motherland, early.—Yours, etc.,

S. N. MODAK.

POLICE AND ROAD TRAFFIC

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Bombay Police are said to be experts in controlling road traffic. This looks too ridiculous when one actually moves in the Bombay streets and gets personal experience and knowledge of the methods of controlling road traffic by Bombay Police. In some parts of the city roads are very narrow and the traffic is too heavy. For instance, Girgaum Road. This road is too narrow and has the heaviest traffic. More than half the portion of the road is occupied by the tram lines, and the remaining portion of it is meant for carts, victorias, motors, cycles and pedestrians. It has on both sides little footpaths, but they are generally used by petty vegetable, beetle leap and fruit sellers or sometimes at certain places occupied by owners of buildings who carry out repairs to their buildings for storing bricks and other building repair material. And the result is that the footpaths really meant for the use of pedestrians are not as a matter of fact available for their use and they have necessarily to make use of the roads at the risk of their precious life. Some portion of the Thakurdwar Road which has no footpaths, has the same story to tell. The narrow roads in the Bhuleshwar locality also are not free from these evils.

At certain places victorias, taxis and private motors are allowed to wait on roads for considerable length of time, whether they have any business or no business. Some petty dealers who carry their goods on hand-carts are also allowed to keep their carts on roads for number of hours, collecting crowds of customers round them. These cause serious inconvenience to the normal vehicle traffic as well as to the pedestrians. Is it not a part of duty of the police on duty in that particular locality to see that this is allowed no longer?

For the last few days I see sometimes early in the morning a municipal lorry taking rounds on Girgaum and Thakurdwar Roads and removing the vegetable and fruit baskets of these petty dealers found on the roads. But this has very little effect. The police, I see in the evenings taking rounds occasionally on these roads and threatening these dealers But somehow or other the police are "Samjaoed"—I am not aware how—and they quietly walk away, allowing the dealers to carry on their business peacefully. Of course, those dealers who refuse to "samjao" the police are mercilessly abused and driven away by them. The police use the following pet term of theirs to those who refuse to "samjao" them, "Dekho Abi Tum Edarsi Nahi Jaiga To Ham Tumku Havaldari Bataiga" with the addition of abuses. The police do not seem to be at all serious to see that the footpaths are left free for the use of the pedestrians. The higher police authorities must pay occasional surprise visits and see how their subordinates conveniently neglect their duty and only harass those who refuse or avoid to "samjao" them. It is high time the municipal authorities concerned, with the co-operation of the police, took serious notice of all such things and devised means to put a stop to these evils at once.—Yours, etc.,

S. R. K.

Bombay, July 29.

AGITATION AGAINST CREMATORIUM FOR HINDUS

To The Editor of the "Chronicle"

Sir,—It is well a known-fact that everywhere in the city of Bombay there is a general talk against the proposed installation of a crematorium for Hindus only. The Municipal Corporation has injured the feelings of the Hindus by passing such a revolutionary resolution. The Hindu members of the Corporation who have voted for it have lost confidence of their voters and it is anticipated that no Hindu voter will give his votes at the time of the election. The Hindus consider that the burning of the dead body in a Crematorium is a sin as it is against religion. Besides, no occation has arisen for its introduction on consideration of sanitation, economy and facility. The present cost of burning of a dead body is Rs. 8/- to Rs. 10/- whereas the proposed method will cost Rs. 20/- and that too at a loss to the Municipality. The Municipality will not be justified to bear the loss as the Crematorium is proposed for the use of only one community. As the Crematorium is uncalled for a strong protest signed by thousands of Hindus of classes that is rich and poor, has already been sent to the president of the Corporation. Several protest meetings of different societies and associations have been held and resolutions passed there have been sent to the President. The Head of the Vaishnava sect, Shree Gokulnath Maharaj, has given his opinion against it. The Vidvat Parishad held on 18th instant has also passed a resolution emphatically protesting against the Chematorium. This conference was presided over by His Holiness the Jagadguru Shree Shankaracharya of Sankeshwar and Kirvir Path.

Taking all these facts into consideration the Corporation should abandon the scheme so as not to hurt the feelings of the Hindus and also not to waste funds after an unacceptable scheme.

Persons disiring any information can see Mr. S. G. Shete, K'in Lane Lemington Road or the undersigned at Naua Sagar Press opposite Hutti Building, Kalbadevi Road.—Yours etc.,

P. D. KESHARIA.

BARDOLI

BY ARTHUR R. S. ROY.

The woodman's signal of grey smoke,
That rising o'er the tree-tops high
In heav'n aloft is seen by folk
Afar, who wish they could be nigh—
So stirs the incense of your sacrifice!

The fragrance of that incense sweet
Is spreading o'er the country wide,
It thrills, compels each heart to beat
With eager wish to stride beside
And share the incense of your sacrifice!

Each eye is upward turn'd to see
The singal floating high above—
We see, we feel, stern Bardoli—
Hold fast, hold fast, the Gods above
Have seen the incense of your sacrifice!

Hold fast,—it die you must, then know
Ten thousand, thousand sons of Ind
Will follow soon where you will go—
You've firmness taught and have not sinn'd:
We've seen the incense of your sacrifice!

Oh heroes you of Bardoli.
Our hearts in sorrow wring for you—
Your tears, your pains shall be our fee
For future blow, perhaps, our due—
We've breathed the incense of your sacrifice!

—"Forward."

A CHALLENGE TO SOUL FORCE

To The Editor of the "Chronicle".

Sir,—It is believed that in his arrogant speech in the Council Hall the Governor of Bombay has thrown a challenge to Sardar Vallabhbhai, the peasants of Bardoli and to the people of India. But in my humble opinion Sir Leslie has neither challenged the Sirdar of Bardoli nor the people of India but unfortunately and quite ignorantly he has challenged the divine power of Soul Force. If the Government thinks that the brute force at its disposal is able to crush the Bardoli movement it is relying upon a broken reed. Before uttering the futile threat the Governor would have done well to remember the lessons of the last Great War. What was Germany before the War and what is it to-day! It was not the defeat of Germany but it was the defeat of avariciousness and brute force. Belgium was almost "crushed" by Germany but ultimately the truth triumphed and Belgium stood victorious. The threat of the Governor of Bombay is good enough to frightch a believer in brute force but certainly it has left the Bardoli believers in Soul Force absolutely unaffected. Before declaring the Civil Disobedience movement a lawless one the Governor would have done well to turn the searchlight inwards. The Government regime in Bardoli is not only one of lawlessness but also disgraceful.

The Governor says that the Bardoli movement is the old Non-co-operation movement in disguise. Let us frankly admit that it is so. But who is to be blamed for it? In 1919 Mahatmaji started Satyagraha against the Rowlat Act and at that time nobody had even thought of the Non-co-operation movement but General Dyer's atrocities in the Jallianwalla Bagh and the subsequent attitude of the British Government gave birth to Non-co-operation. Again in Bardoli the Government increased the assessment without any justification and its repressive and coercive measures to meet the opposition has only revived the Non-co-operation movement, for which the Government and Government alone is responsible.

Let us hope that better counsels will yet prevail and Birkenheads and Wintertons will realise the fact that it is a dangerous thing to trifle with the Soul Force.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

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